THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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IN THE CAPITAL.

THE TEXT OF THE BURNSIDE BILL.

Its Passage by the Senate—Discussing the Nomination of Judge Woods to the Supreme Bench—Talks with Tilden and Hancock—Key for the West.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Those who know Judge Woods, and who try causes before him in the southern circuit, like Senator Jones, of Florida, and Morgan, of Alabama, say they are entirely satisfied with his appointment to the supreme bench, and they will vote to confirm him. There is a strong feeling, however, among anti-administration senators and politicians outside of the senate that the president is simply appointing another Ohio man to the bench. Judge Woods went to Alabama from Ohio immediately after the war, and is now a resident of Atlanta. It is strange to hear republicans take ground against carpet-baggers, and yet that it is what some of the prominent members of the party are doing. They insist upon recording Judge Woods as an Ohioan, and say that the president is simply making an effort to secure supreme court positions for three men of his own state, for as stated before in these dispatches, there is no doubt that Justice Swayne is to be succeeded by Stanley Matthews. It is hardly doubtful that Judge Woods will be confirmed. Judge Davis, however, said in executive session this afternoon that a week would not be too long to consider the nomination. Judge Woods commanded the seventy-ninth Ohio regiment during the war, and rose to the rank of brigadier. He participated in most of the principal engagements under Sherman. He was a successful lawyer, and in 1858-9 was the democratic speaker of the Ohio house of representatives, and a leader in his party. He strenuously opposed all the war measures of 1860 and early spring of 1861. At first he opposed the million loan bill, which passed the house immediately after the firing on Sumter, but before final action was taken, he led the democrats in a stirring speech, in which he declared his intention "to stand by the government in peace or war, right or wrong." At first he only pledged himself to war in defense of territory north, but as the war progressed he took advanced ground, and in November, 1861, entered the war as lieutenant colonel of the 76th Ohio. He rose to the command of a brigade, and his war record is excellent.

Late information from Tennessee is to the effect that in certain contingencies ex-Postmaster-General Key, now United States district judge in Tennessee, may be brought to the front as a compromise candidate for United States senator and elected. Judge Key was always a democrat, but when in Mr. Hayes's cabinet he contributed faithfully to all the republican campaign funds. If he went back to the senate it is quite certain he would act with the republicans, but it is rather doubtful whether he would give up a life position on the bench for six years in the senate.

J. B. Steedman returned from New York to-day, where he had a conference with leading politicians and prominent members of the democratic party, among them General Hancock. Mr. Tilden and John Kelly. General Hancock, he says, utterly ignores politics, and in an hour and a half of conversation did not refer to the recent campaign. Mr. Tilden the general saw first on horseback, and was struck, he says, with his robust appearance. Subsequently, in a visit of some considerable length, the general found him in excellent health, looking fully ten years younger. To his observation to that effect, Mr. Tilden said: "You must remember I have had five months of perfect rest." General Steedman then said that he thought there were indications that Mr. Tilden in four years, if his health was preserved, would be called to lead the democratic party. "Too late; too late," Mr. Tilden replied quickly. "No, I have retired from politics and from business forever. I shall devote the rest of my days to trying to live as long as I can and to my personal comfort. Nor do I say this as Horatio Seymour said in 1868, but this is my full decision." Speaking of the late campaign, Mr. Tilden said if nominated at Cincinnati he would have been elected. "Would you have carried New York?" asked the general, "with Kelly opposing you?" "Undoubtedly, undoubtly," he replied. "I might not have had so large a majority as in 1876, but New York would have been entirely safe."

The following is a synopsis of the Burnside educational bill as passed by the senate to-day:

The net proceeds of the sales of public lands and of patents are forever set apart for the education of the people. The secretary of the treasury shall yearly apportion to the several states and territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of population between the ages of five and twenty years, said net proceeds for the previous year which shall be created on the books of the treasury as an educational fund on which four per cent interest per annum is to be paid to the states as above; provided that for the first ten years the apportionment shall be made according to the numbers of the population of ten years old and upward, and who cannot read and write, and provided, further, that one-third of the income from said fund shall be annually appropriated to complete the endowment and support of colleges established, or which may be established, under the act of 1862, until the amount annually thus accruing to each said college in each state shall reach $30,000, after which the whole income of said fund shall be appropriated by said states, territories and district to the education of all children between the ages of six and sixteen. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to add to the fund any sums given to the United States for that purpose. A sum not exceeding 5 per cent of the amount received by any state, etc., the first year and not exceeding 10 per cent in any year thereafter may be applied at discretion to the maintainance of schools and the instruction of teachers of common schools. To be entitled to the benefit of this act, any state, etc., must maintain for at least three months in each year until January 1, 1885, and thereafter for four months in each year, a system of free public schools for all children between six and sixteen years of age. Any state misapplying any of the money received under this act shall forfeit further grants until the amount so misapplied shall have been replaced by said state, etc. Nothing contained in the act shall be held to alter any previous law regarding the disposition of public land nor to limit the power of congress over the public domain, nor to interfere with granting bounty land to soldiers and sailors. The bill also authorized a college established under an act of 1862 to establish schools for the technical education of women.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The house joint resolution for an adjournment from December 25th to January 5th, was disagreed by a vote of 27 to 31.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably on the senate bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase ground and erect a public building at Pensacola in place of the one recently burned. Said ground and building not to cost more than $50,000. The bill was passed.

Mr. Blaine offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to enquire into the expediency of increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to thirteen. Agreed to.

The census appropriation bill was read twice and referred to the appropriations committee.

The senate, in committee of the whole, then resumed consideration of the public land and education bill, and brief remarks thereon were made by Messrs. Cockrell, Ingalls, Davis, of West Virginia, Bailey, Morrill, Allison, Hoar, Morgan, McDonald, Pendleton, Blair and Teller.

An amendment offered by Mr. Teller providing that the entire proceeds of the sale of the public lands for the next ten years shall be devoted to public education, was adopted. After some further discussion and the adoption of several other comparatively unimportant amendments the bill was reported to the senate.

The Teller amendment was here rejected by a tie vote, the vice-president not being in his chair. The bill was then read the third time and passed. Yeas 41, nays 6

The senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The morning hour having been dispensed with Mr. Felton, of Georgia, moved that the private business be laid aside for the purpose, as he stated, of then moving to go into the committee on the military academy appropriation bill.

The motion was rejected.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the private calender, and subsequently reported to the house the bills for the relief of James D. Grant, of Texas, and William S. Burgess and others, of Tennessee. The bills were passed, and at 3:45 p. m. the house adjourned until to-morrow.

A SOCIAL NEED.

A New Club Proposed for Atlanta.

The need of a social club, owning a fine club-house and conducted on first class principles, has long been felt in Atlanta.

Being the capital of the state, with the legislature in annual session, all the courts and departments open the year through, it is visited constantly by the leading men of Georgia, who feel the need of a hospitality warmer than that of the hotel, and yet not so formal as that of private homes. Being the most talked about of all southern cities, it is sought constantly by business men, professionals and sight-seers from all over the country, who are used to club life in the cities from which they come, and who expect it here.

We are glad to learn, therefore, that a movement is on foot to make up a club and build a club-house. The plan proposed is to select 100 men—from our very best people, who will put in $250 each. This will give a capital to start with of $25,000. Of this $8,000 would buy a fine site, and $14,000 would build a handsome club-house, and $3,000 would furnish it. The property would always be worth the amount put into it, and the shares would always command the $250 paid for them. A payment by each member of $50 annually would give more than enough to run it, and each man would save this much probably in the saving he would have in his restaurant bill.

It is enough to say that the movement is in good hands, and that every man who has been approached has willingly indorsed the enterprise. It is proposed to model the club's management after the Queen City club of Cincinnati, the constitution and by-laws of which have been sent for. A leading feature will be that the ladies of the families of the members will be admitted to the club and have the privilege of extending the privileges to any lady friends. This feature has proved remarkably successful in the Queen City club.

A Hint Garfield May Profit By.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The uniform dullness of the president's annual message has led the Syracuse Standard to gather some interesting statistics on the subject. The number of persons of whom inquiry was made was 213. Of these only 41 had read the message; 30 had "glanced at it;" 23 had read portions of it; 108 hoped to get time to read it some day, and the rest had hardly an idea of its existence. It is noteworthy that the majority of those who had not read it gave as an excuse that "they could not find time to wade through so much matter." Future presidents, heads of departments, governors and others may profit by the hint.

A Servant Girls' Bonanza.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—Two servant girls of this city, named Mary and Rosa Stegemann, have recently fallen heirs to a fortune estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. Their mother committed suicide sixteen years ago, when Rosa was but a few months old, and the father shortly went west and has never since been heard from. The children were then taken to the Catholic orphan asylum, where they remained until a year and a half ago, when places were found for them in families. The fortune comes through an aunt, the widow of Joseph Ruhe, of Philadelphia, and the Stegemann girls are her only heirs.

THE SWEET REVENGE

TAKEN BY AN INSULTED WOMAN.

A Young Man About Town Insults a Lady—She Prepares and Inflicts Upon Him a Most Degrading Punishment—Her Statement of the Insults Offered.

NEW YORK, December 17.—At about half-past four o'clock this afternoon a young woman stepped into the hallway of No. 9 Barclay street and sent a boy upstairs for Howard S. Ingersoll, a manufacturer of rubber stamps. Ingersoll appeared, whereupon she stepped in front of him and said, in a clear, determined voice: "You have insulted me as no other man on earth has ever done before. You took advantage of my friendless condition, and treated me in a way that makes my blood boil to think of and I will be revenged."

The young woman drew her hand from her pocket and threw a handful of red pepper into his eyes. Ingersoll screamed with pain and clasped both hands to his eyes. The young woman drew a heavy whip from her side, the lash of which was armed with twisted pins, and cut him across the face and hands, bringing the blood at every stroke. Ingersoll shrieked, and, dropping on one knee, tried to protect himself from the blows that fell on his neck, face and hands.

A throng had gathered, and he begged for protection, but no man raised a hand to interfere with the chastisement. Many of them encouraged the young woman, and cried that it served him right. He was belabored with the whip until he climbed up several steps from the floor. There he turned and gave her a kick in the breast that caused her to reel backward. As she was falling, W. Disharoon caught her and when she had regained her feet she again attacked Ingersoll, the persons who had gathered in the hallway continuing to encourage her. Then, with a final blow that left its mark on Ingersoll, the girl, pale and trembling from excitement, walked rapidly through the crowd and disappeared.

The young woman who was the principal actor in the scene, is Miss Aline May Freeman. She is living at No. 282 West Fourth street. A reporter called at that address last evening, and Miss Freeman and an elderly lady received him. The young woman has delicate features and a clear, white complexion. Her manners are refined.

"I arrived in this country," she said, "about three months ago, from England. I knew no one here. My father's death deprived me of support, and I came here to earn my living. For a long time I tried to get a situation as governess or school teacher, but without success. About two weeks ago I saw an advertisement in a paper for a saleslady at No. 9 Barclay street. I called there, and found Howard S. Ingersoll."

Miss Freeman said that she was not pleased with the condition of Ingersoll toward her, and that when he praised her she asked him what her appearance had to do with the duties he wanted her to perform. He told her, she says, that he wanted her to go to live with his family in Brooklyn; that he was an artist, and would want her for a model there, and that he would give her ten dollars a week. In her necessity, she added, she consented to go.

"We went over to a house on Jay street, in Brooklyn," she said. "I think it was No. 185, and he let himself in with a latch-key. Not another soul was there. He insulted me, and I rushed to the door, but found it locked. I screamed, but no one answered me. I was nearly dead with fright, when somehow I got the door open and gained the hall. I half fell down the stairs, and I hardly know how I got back here. If I arrest him I would be obliged to furnish two sureties of $500 each. I could only get one. So this morning I took six of the round leather bands used to run sewing machines and bound them together. I oiled them to make them supple, and then took a dozen long pins and twisted them into the end so that they would scratch and cut. Then I bought two handsful of red pepper and went in search of Ingersoll, and found him. When I reached home I fainted."

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Irish Agitation—Disposing of Greece.

LONDON, December 17.—The officer commanding at Dirr, Kings county, Ireland, has been ordered to patrol his district nightly with forty soldiers. The police patrol has also been doubled. William Bence Jones, who has been made a victim of "Boycotting," writes to the Times as follows:

"I am getting some recruits from a distance, well armed, to replace the laborers who have left me. Two policemen sleep in the house and six others are stationed near the farm. I have applied for protection and troops are promised me on Friday."

The rest of Mr. Jones's cattle were shipped yesterday without opposition. The Parnell defense fund now amounts to over £10,000. The Grand Orange lodge has issued a circular urging the brethren to take measures for meeting by means of signals at any time, day or night, under any emergency, and taking means of protecting themselves. Another circular announces that subscription has been opened for organized defense, and gives information with regard to the cost of arms.

A dispatch from Cork to the Times, says there is great want of employment throughout the country in consequence of the disinclination of the landlords to lay out money. At several meetings recently held, the farmers were summoned to give employment to the laborers. The agent of the earl of Cork, was requested to provide labor on the earl's estate near Chanledille county Cork, and he has just intimated that he will open the works in that locality and give them employment until March, 1881. The Times in its leading article on the Irish question this morning, says the followers of the government are embarrassed, and for the most part do not know what to say, while a few are bold enough to express their regret at the line their leaders have pursued.

Mr. Whittebroad, one of the most respected liberals in the house of commons, speaking at Bedford, last night, described vividly the reign of terror that had left no honest calling safe in a large part of Ireland, and avowed his feeling that the sad time had come when the government might be compelled to use coercion. There have been liberal governments before the present government embarrassed by Irish difficulties, but they have not been slack to do what they could to assert the authority of the law. The contrast between the spirit of those times and the spirit prevailing now is little credit to the government, or to that of the present generation. One of the worst evils consequent upon the government's attitude is on the effect that it must have on the popular reception in Ireland of the remedial legislation. It is imperatively necessary that this legislation should be received as a satisfaction of justice, but it is too probable that it will be received as a concession to lawlessness, with which the government did not venture to grapple. If the arbitrary demands are not granted in the form in which they have been made it will still be said that what is given is the result of a demonstration of the irresistible power of a people determined to have their own way. The most false and foolish notions will thus be confirmed in the minds of Irish peasants. The shortcomings of the government thus threatens us with a recurrence of difficulties in the future, for their conduct will encourage a repetition of tactics with which they have not ventured to grasp.

A tenant right meeting was held at Laringhall, county Arinagh, to-day. Those present were principally Orangemen. A mob of fifty persons took possession of the platform, which they destroyed. A meeting was then held in an adjoining field. Resolutions were passed in favor of peasant proprietary.

A telegram to the press association from Dublin says it is confidently stated that Mr. Michael Davitt's ticket of leave is about to be cancelled. Mr. Davitt will be arrested.

The iron screw troop ship Assistance, which is about to undergo a refitting, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed within twelve hours' notice on a special service to Ireland.

Mr. Hartland, conservative, was to-day declared to be member of the house of commons for Everham, in place of Mr. Seaman, unseated for bribery.

In the correspondence published between Captain Boycott and Mr. Gladstone, the former asks the assistance of the government to indemnify him for losses occasioned by his having to quit Ireland. Mr. Gladstone replies that the government has already largely assisted Mr. Boycott with troops. To this Mr. Boycott replies that the army was sent to Lough Mask against his wishes and merely to preserve the peace, and regrets that the government refuses him compensation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 17.—M. Emile de Girardine, the distinguished journalist and member of the chamber of deputies, for the department of Siene, has informed his constituents that he will retire from political life after the dissolution of the present chamber.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 17.—The imperial budget for the next financial year estimates the expenditures at 588,078,960 marks, (£29,403,898), which will be covered by the receipts of revenue and matriculatory contributions—the latter amount to 24,943,480 marks (£1,247,174) more than last year.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

ATHENS, December 17.—The minister of war has invited tenders for supplies of provisions for 80,000 troops stationed on the Turco-Helleure frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 17.—An Armenian Journal publishes an account of a sanguinary fight between the inhabitants in a villiage in Turkish Armenia and Turkish troops. The Russian consul at Van has gone to the scene of disturbance.

VIENNA, December 17.—The Political Correspondence says: The powers are considering the idea of the European arrangement of the Greek question. England has induced France to accept the idea, and has invited an interchange of views among the powers on the subject.

DYING FOR HIS PATIENT.

A Doctor Saves a Diphtheritic Child at the Expense of His Own Life.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The funeral services for Dr. Wilbur F. Sanford, of Greenpoint, L. I., who died of diphtheria on Sunday morning, were yesterday performed in his native plate, Middletown, Connecticut. Dr. Sanford was only 36 years old, but he had attained an eminent position in his profession. All the people of Greenpoint seems to mourn his loss, especially as he lost his life in trying to save that of a patient. Two weeks ago Dr Sanford was called to the bedside of a child suffering with diphtheria. It was a very malignant case, and Dr. Sanford watched the child day and night. At last the air passages were filled up, and the child would have been choked to death had not Dr. Sanford, who had his knife in hand, immediately made an opening in the windpipe, through which, with a small rubber tube, he drew out with his own mouth the poisonous fluid. He prolonged the life of the child for several hours by the operation, but sacrificed his own life. This way of conducting such an operation is regarded by all surgeons as extremely hazardous to the operator. Three French surgeons are known to have lost their lives in the same way. Young Dr. Hutchinson, the son of a distinguished surgeon of Brooklyn, was the only American victim, as far as known, prior the case of Dr. Sanford. A short time after the operation, the poison which had inoculated Dr. Sanford's blood began to do its work. As soon as it was known that he was suffering from diphtheria all the allopathic doctors in Greenpoint offered their services. Two or three were with him continually. The patient had always been very delicate, and this was against him. If by strong nourishment he could be kept alive for a certain number of days, it was known that the crisis would be passed and he would recover. Frozen beef blood was introduced into his stomach, and brandy was injected under the skin. When the patient was able to swallow anything at all he was given ice-cold champagne. Food in the most condensed form was introduced by every possible means. But nothing could save him, and he finally said in a whisper: "It's no use, gentlemen; I've got to go." He died of asthnia, or general weakness, and did not live long enough to reach that stage of the disease in which a surgical operation becomes necessary.

"IT IS COLD, AIN'T IT?"

A North Carolina Murderer's Expiation.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RUTHERFORD, N. C., December 17.—Daniel Keith was hung here to-day for the murder of Alice Ellis, a colored girl eleven years old, after committing rape upon her. About five thousand people witnessed the execution. Keith was taken from the jail at 11 a. m., strongly guarded. He requested the privilege of looking into his grave, which was about twenty feet from the gallows; then ascended the steps. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Osborne, in which the prisoner joined. He made an address to the crowd; acknowledged committing the murder; said whisky was the cause. He was asked if he was ready to die, replied that he hoped so; had done all he could, and trusted to God for the rest. He said: "I am willing to give my life for the one I took." When the sheriff placed the noose around his neck, he shuddered slightly and said: "It's cold, ain't it?" The drop fell at 12 m. In ten minutes Dr. Harris pronounced life extinct.

A Disastrous Fire.

BUFFALO, December 17.—A disastrous fire took place to-night in the Union malt slip, adjoining the property of George W. Tiff, which was also destroyed. The building was three stories in height, sixty feet wide and two hundred feet long, containing twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of grain, the property of John B. Manning. The losses can only be estimated at present.

James Ryan and John Kennedy, employed on the fourth floor of the Birge building, jumped to the ground escaping with only slight bruises. A small boy, name unknown, was seen to jump from the fifth floor, catch hold of the telegraph wire which broke, and sliding down the wire escaped with only a badly cut hand. The buildings are now a mass of smoking ruins. The parents and friends of the dead and missing ones surround the ruins. The streets are full of rumors, and probably the list of those known to be killed will be more than doubled.

The Yorktown Centennial.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The joint congressional committee on the Yorktown centennial celebration, held a meeting to-day. The programme of the ceremonies prepared by the sub-committee was adopted without material alteration. It was decided to invite Hon. Robert C. Wimbish, of Massachusetts, to deliver the oration, and Jas. B. Hope, of Virginia, the poem.

Polygamy in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—Governor Neil, of Idaho, in his message to the legislature says: Polygamy is being rapidly introduced from Utah. The law is defective, as it is found impossible to prove the ceremonies. The territory is in danger of becoming a second edition of Utah, and he expresses a hope that the legislature will adopt measures to crush out the practice.

A Georgian Robbed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 17.—L. M. Myer, of Augusta, Ga., reported at police headquarters this morning that while on his way here he was robbed of $10 800, which was in a bag under his pillow. He says the robbery was committed between this city and Philadelphia, some time between four and six o'clock.

Stealing from a Policeman.

Last night Officer Clark arrested Terry Golden, a Whitehall street shoemaker, upon the charge of larceny after trust. To-day Frank Couch will procure a warrant for the prisoner upon the above charge, and a preliminary trial will be had before Judge Tanner.

A Christmas Entertainment.

The entertainment which is to be given by the Sunday-school of the Fifth Baptist church will occur on the evening of Tuesday after Christmas day, commencing at 7 o'clock. An evening of rare enjoyment, full of interest is expected.

Death of a Senator from a Cut Corn.

BRANTFORD, ONT., December 17.—The death is announced of Senator Christie, which event occurred near Paris, Ont., this morning. A short time ago Mr. Christie, in cutting a corn, occasioned a wound which gangrened and poisoned the blood.

The Bernhardt's Sister Here.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Mlle. Jeannie Bernhardt, sister of Sara, arrived here to-day in a French line steamer from Havre. She left this afternoon for Boston, where her sister is playing. In appearance Jeannie resembles her sister in a striking degree.

THEY SAY

THAT everybody is preparing for Christmas.

THAT the "Bernhardt" is the latest style of hat. It is a stunner.

FANNY DAVENPORT's clothes for the "American Girl" are something marvelous.

"How to help the poor" Christmas, would be a good topic for our ministers Sunday.

THAT Uncle Remus is in great demand, and it is the proper thing to get one for the children for Christmas.

THAT Franklin's birthday celebration at Chicago January 15th will be attended by an Atlanta printer.

THAT the weather is so warm, people are able to hold down the paving stones on the street corners by standing on them persistently.

THAT beside the good cheer and the repasts that the ladies daily provide, visitors receive the full value of their money at the Hospital fair.

THAT the shops that advertised in THE CONSTITUTION are thronged from early morning until late at night by the buyers of holiday presents.

THAT there has been several charming musicales in the city this week, and much vocal talent heretofore hidden behind modesty has been developed.

CHRISTMAS is coming and will soon be upon us with its joys and festivities, and in order that each and all may enjoy the gayeties of that joyful time with a light heart and pleasure unalloyed, THE CONSTITUTION should be [illegible]

NOTES IN GEORGIA.

THE EMPIRE STATE OF THE SOUTH.

Growth of Diversified Industry and Wealth—The Factory and the School as Civilizers—The Blot of Georgia Repudiation—How the Races Progress Together.

Editor McClure in Philadelphia Times.

ATLANTA, GA., December 13.—Georgia is the empire state of the south. Nature made her so by a wealth of soil and mines that is unequaled in any of the coast or gulf states south of Virginia, and her people have been proverbial for more than ordinary southern progress. The blight of slavery has made her farms unsightly and hindered the development of her ruling class, but Georgia has ever been the conservative centre of the cotton region, and thrift and comfort have been more generally diffused here than in any of the other slave commonwealths. There are more small farms than in any other part of the cotton region, and the local business centres wear a healthier aspect than is common in Virginia and the Carolinas, while Atlanta has every appearance of being the legitimate offspring of Chicago. There is nothing of the old south about it, and all the traditions of the old-time south, which are made poetical to dignify effete pride and logical poverty, have no place in the men of the present in the young and thriving gate city. There must be old regulation southerners in this region, but they have either died untimely in despair or they have drifted into the current and moved on with the world around them. The young men are not the dawdling, pale-faced, soft-handed effeminates which were so often visible in the nurslings of the slave. They have keen, expressive eyes; their faces are bronzed; their hands are often the tell tales of labor; their step is elastic and their habits energetic. They bear unmistakable signs of culture; but it is the culture that came with self-reliance, and it is valued because it cost them sacrifice, invention and effort. They have learned that "hardness ever of hardiness is mother," and if the young men of Georgia who have grown up since the war do not soon assert themselves and make a most wholesome shaking up of the old fossil ideas and dreams of the south every present indication must prove delusive. With a city like Atlanta, that has not a vestige of old southern ways about it, in the very heart of the state and the temple of her laws, it is simply impossible that such keen and powerful pulsations can fail to quicken the whole people. You hear no curses of the blacks from idlers in Atlanta. They understand that the negro is away behind them; that his future is a doubtful one, and they vote him and vote with him; open schools of all grades for him, on equal footing with the white; trade with him in politics and in business, and move on in their own way without leaving obstacles in the path of the black man or caring much whether he advances or falls in the race. They know that the negro will never rule the state or anything else; that he won't rule himself, and while really cherishing more sincere and practical kindness for him than most of those who bubble over with sympathy for him at long range in the north, they have no political or business warfare with him, and he votes as freely in Georgia as he does in Pennsylvania.

There are more potent civilizers in Georgia than I have met with in any other portion of the south and they are not few in number. The more intelligent young men of from twenty to thirty years, who are now beginning to assert themselves, are, as a rule, the foremost missionaries in the new civilization in the south. They are fretful under the booted and spurred Brigadiers, who insist that the sons shall bear aloft the shields of their fathers, and make themselves mournfully sentimental over the lost cause. They are as reverent of their fathers as circumstances will permit, but they believed that the abolition of slavery was a blessing to the south as well as to the nation, and they don't believe in wailing about the loss of what they wouldn't have back if they could get it. They honor the graves and memories of those who fought and fell in the cause of the south; they build beautiful monuments to prove that they are not strangers to their parentage, but they feel that if their fathers had been half as heroic in developing the south and stamping it with peaceful progress as they were in fighting for what they never should have had, the southern states would be a garden of beauty and plenty to-day. They are especially anti-bourbon in politics, and a large majority of the more cultured and energetic young men of Georgia would to-day be republicans from choice if republicanism as now directed was not mainly a mixture of sectionalism and plunder. They don't want offices, for they have learned a better way of making a living, and they are manly in their independence, but a thoroughly competent and reputable civil service in the south from the Garfield administration, would make them straightforward supporters of the republican president. There are many white republicans in this city, and all of them who merit public respect, receive it generously. Governor Colquitt is a progressive man; Senator Brown is aggressively progressive; Judge Lochrane is clean out of the leading-strings of bourbonism; Senator Hill is keeping abreast with the civilization around him; ex Senator Gordon is for the new south in stead of the old; THE CONSTITUTION, is a regular rifled battery against murmuring in the old ditches of slavery; and it is not wonderful that with such civilizers and a city that is a picture of beauty and progress, the young men of Georgia mean to play their own parts and write their own history. Instead of discussing the old plantation times 'before the wah,' they talk about railroads, factories, the tariff, the schools, the increase of crops and the growth of wealth and trade, and these are civilizers which will soon disarm southern bourbons and northern demagogues. The rapid growth of this new civilization is evidenced by the increase in number of small farmers and their general prosperity and in the rapidly multiplied factories in both the cotton and iron sections of the state. With forty cotton factories and the ceaseless hum of nearly two hundred thousand spindles, and with nearly one hundred furnaces and iron mills to diversify industry and open new markets or the farmers, there must be progress. The factory and the schools are the great civilizers of the age in the south, and they are now doing a grand work in Georgia. Here the cotton is grown; here labor is cheaper than in the north; here it can be fed and clothed better than on the bleak hills of New England or in the crowded cities, and here the cotton spindles should answer the song of the cotton gin. And wherever the factory is reared, there is a new civilization planted in the desolation of slavery. The shade, the vine, the flower, the tidy fence and the tasteful home about the cotton mill, tell the story of the future south, and the uniform prosperity of the mills of this state must speedily multiply their numbers. They have invaded South Carolina across the Savannah from Augusta, and Augusta has built a vast canal to furnish twelve hundred horse-power of water to invite capital, while South Carolina has exempted from taxation for ten years all factories erected in the state. Columbus, in this state, is one of the most prosperous towns in the whole country, solely because of the many factories which nestle in and around it, and some of the mills divide from fifteen to thirty per cent to their shareholders, while all of them are earning profits. The cotton states now bring three hundred millions of dollars annually back to their people by their cotton crop, but they pay the northern and foreign mills three hundred millions to spin it, when they could earn the three hundred millions more easily here than it can be earned elsewhere. In short, their crop that is worth three hundred millions when it comes from the cotton gin, would be worth six hundred millions if they turned it out from the spindle and loom, and they are just beginning to understand that simple question of arithmetic. The young men, the factory, the school, the hardiness and comfort of industry—these are the new civilizers which are to revolutionize the old slave states.

The race question is not a serious problem in Georgia, as is shown by the harmony that exists between the whites and the blacks, and by the wonderful growth of wealth among the blacks. When Governor Bullock retired from office the assessed property of the blacks in the [illegible] was not one hundred thousand, and now under the same assessment laws, it is o[illegible] millions. This is the voluntary esti[illegible] property of the negroes fo[illegible]poses. There are no assess[illegible] state, and each tax-p[illegible] own valuation under [illegible] have become lar[illegible] cot[illegible] [illegible]red This [illegible]ade, [illegible] rep-utable white republicans in the state for the democratic state and local tickets, although they maintain their republican faith and organization. They do not want the class of state and legislative officers that republican local rule would inevitably bring upon them. They have just laws, equal protection for both races, economical government, universal education, and they want no change. In this city one-sixth of the whole voters are white republicans, but most of them vote steadily for democratic state and local rulers. The colored voters are about two-fifths of the whole vote, and the republican candidate for mayor was beaten only 54 votes at the late election, but the republican candidate was a prominent business man who, as a matter of business, votes against republican state control. The schools of the state are open to both races on equal terms, and the state aid to the colored college of this city has been placed on exact equality with the state university for whites by constitutional provision. High schools equally for both races may be maintained by special county taxation if ordered by a vote of the people, and two high grade schools specially for the colored race are in progress in this city, exclusive of the colored college. This general system of education, equally for both races, has not been grudgingly adopted by the white government of Georgia. On the contrary, it is heartily sustained by the great mass of the whites, and, as a rule, they generously aid rather than hinder the advancement of the blacks. The healthy divisions between the whites on state and local tickets have made all sides seek friendly relations with the blacks, and not one of the many more intelligent colored citizens I have met has complained of any want of justice to their race. But for the stain of repudiation that rests upon Georgia I would say that her people have been as conspicuously faithful as they have been prosperous in revising her citizenship and rehabilitating the commonwealth.

A RISE IN COAL

Creates Some Sensation in the City.

A genuine sensation was created throughout the city yesterday morning by the announcement that coal was selling in Atlanta at nine dollars a ton! Shortly after it was made the reporter took the streets, and after thorough investigation succeeded in probing to the bottom the cause for this cruel rate, which amounts to a public calamity. A few words will suffice to lay bare before our people the disgraceful scheme.

The truth is that the people of Atlanta are brought face to face this morning with the solemn and terrible fact that they are at the mercy of a coal pool. This pool has been formed by the coal mines of East Tennessee, with headquarters at Knoxville. The leading spirit in this pool is a man named W. R. Tuttle. He is the head and front of the heartiess and exacting combinations, and wields his power with a relentless hand. To this pool the coal dealers of Atlanta are forced to apply for their coal, and as the various mines in East Tennessee have conferred upon this pool the right to regulate the price, as the coal from each mine is sold through this pool, Mr. Tuttle makes these dealers pay just what he pleases.

The natural result is that they are compelled to sell high to the people of Atlanta when Tuttle sells high to them in order to make a profit upon their coal after having paid the freight upon it from the coal regions—a distance of about 250 miles. This pool, through their flint-hearted mouth piece, Tuttle, began raising the price of coal in September. During that month the Atlanta dealers were asked to pay fifty cents more per ton. In October they were asked to pay seventy-five cents more per ton. This was raising the rate to the Atlanta trade one dollar and a quarter in just two months. The series of extortions were kept up by this pool until yesterday, when they culminated in forcing the dealers of this city to charge nine dollars a ton for their coal. The question may be asked where will this thing end? The answer is simple. It depends altogether upon Mr. Tuttle's pool. If he sees fit he can send coal up to twelve—fifteen—twenty—twenty-five dollars a ton in Atlanta. It is very likely that as the weather grows colder he will continue to raise the price. With coal at nine dollars a ton and wood at six dollars a cord and mid winter almost here, this is a serious state of affairs for a city of forty thousand souls. But the prospect is that things will be infinitely worse in a very few weeks. This pool has but one object, namely: They know that the people of Atlanta are powerless; that they must have coal, and the pool simply proposes to get all the greenbacks possible, utterly regardless of the hardship which this villainous system works to the people. They have the power to sell their coal at any price and are supremely indifferent as to the untold suffering which their exorbitance may entail upon the poor people of Atlanta.

The men in this pool are the bitter enemies of Atlanta. Their policy, if carried out, will tend to retard her growth and crush out her industries. They would close the doors of her factories without a compunction of conscience. They would fill her streets with beggared operatives. They would freeze the ragged children of her helpless poor. They would wring the last dollar from the sick and suffering. They would put out her furnaces, drive off her capital, hush the music of her machinery, compel her shivering poor to burn the very homes above their heads to keep off the torturing cold.

Atlanta must shake off the shackles with which this merciless pool has bound her. She must be free to sweep on her prosperous flight. It is to the interest of every man, woman and child within her borders that she shall bring to bear all that wonderful energy which in fifteen years has lifted her from a heap of white ashes and blackened bricks, and set her before the world as a "city on a hill"—and rise to the proud position of absolute independence of the coal mines of East Tennessee! In order to accomplish this grand object she must build the Georgia Western road. It is a matter of iron necessity. She stands in 100 miles of the coal fields of Alabama—within six hours travel of coal beds a mile thick and deep as the Kimball house is high. We must build the Georgia Western and make these coal mines gold mines to Atlanta; for now we pay nine dollars a ton, then we will pay two dollars a ton. In this sense cheap coal is pure gold. Build the Georgia Western and enjoy a rich blessing. Leave it alone and groan under a deep curse.

LAND LEAGUE WORK.

Formation of a Club in Atlanta.

In view of the critical state of affairs in Ireland, a considerable number of our Irish citizens met Thursday evening at the Gate City hotel to consider the best means of assisting their countrymen across the water in their struggle with England. After a brief discussion of the subject which brought them together, it was made evident that those present were a unit in their desires to do something practical to help the Irish land leaguers. Thereupon a temporary chairman and secretary were appointed and the meeting proceeded to organize a land league club.

After submitting several names by which the new association should be known, it was finally agreed to name it "The Irish National Land League Club," of Atlanta.

This settled, the election of permanent officers was next entered into, resulting in the choice of Joseph McGuire for president; Thomas B. Dowling, vice-president; Philip McMahon, secretary, and Dan McGuire, treasurer.

The necessary committees were speedily appointed, and then the question as to whom whatever funds the club could raise should be sent was discussed. It was unanimously agreed that any pecuniary aid rendered should pass through the regular channel, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., the duly authorized agent of the Irish national land league in this country, in the absence of Mr. Michael Davitt.

Before the meeting adjourned every man present, numbering in all about twenty, subscribed money for the object of the Irish agitators. An adjourned meeting will be held early in the week to decide upon a hall to hold their weekly meetings in and arrange any other details. The newly-fledged land leaguers separated, jubilant over their first success, and confident that if supported by their countrymen here they can materially help Ireland's cause. Notice of their first public meeting, which will take place about the middle of next week, will be given through the press. A vote of thanks to THE CONSTITUTION was passed for its impartial criticisms on the land agitation and the friendly feeling it has evinced from time to time towards Ireland.

The Canada Pacific.

OTTAWA, ONT., December 17.—The opposition members of the dominion parliament have issued a manifesto to the people of Canada protesting against the ratification of the government's proposed Pacific railway policy.

Bullion Withdrawn.

LONDON, December 17.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England to-day, on a balance was 97,000 pounds, of which 67,000 pounds go to America.

THE WAY WE GO

AND THE LINES WE TRAVEL ON.

The Objections of Mr. Wadley to the Railroad Commission—Lookout Mountain to be Tunnelled—The Various Railroad Enterprises of the Country.

As a rule railroad men are rather reticent in the expression of their views about the action of the railroad commission in fixing the maximum passenger rate per mile on all the principal roads in the state at 3 cents. They all admit that the commission is composed of three good men who are acting under a law which gives them very broad discretion in "regulating" railroads.

Recently there have been several prominent railroad officials in Atlanta, but it does not appear that they were here to make any special appeal to the commission.

The circular is to go into effect on the first of February and there has not yet been any evidence of the intention on the part of any railroad to try and get the commission to amend it. The circular was a great surprise to nearly all the railroad magnates in the state. Some of them were apprehensive that the commission would make some regulation to reduce passenger fare still further, but they did not look for it quite so soon.

The railroad men seem to stand the circular much more cheerfully than do some of their friends. One of them in championing the cause of the oppressed corporations in a recent publication grows very ferocious and proceeds to attack the commissioners on the charge that they are pleasing the people.

The general gossip on the streets is very much in favor of the new rate. There is a popular idea that three cents a mile is enough, and that the public generally is entitled to such favorable rates as the railroads have all the while been giving to certain classes of passengers.

One reason why the new reduction finds such general favor in Atlanta is the confidence that it will largely increase travel to the city and give a great benefit to the trade.

As matters now look, there will not be even an attempt to throw any obstacle in the way of the new movement for cheap fare, and on the 1st of February every road that pours into Atlanta its daily tribute of visitors will bring them to see us at the rate of 3 cents a mile, including fires and ice water.

PASSENGER FARES IN GEORGIA.

Savannah News.

The publication of the circular of the railroad commission announcing a reduction in the passenger fares on the several railroads in the state, to take effect on the first of February next, has excited general discussion. The opinion seems universal that it was a stroke for popular favor, as there are few people who will object to cheap traveling, and some have even been known to accept a free pass; consequently, it is thought the people will enter no indignant protest against the action, though there are many who look deeper into the subject and deprecate the principle, which is regarded evil in its effects.

In view of the interest that is felt in the matter, we yesterday sought an expression of views from Colonel Wadley and several prominent railroad officials and merchants.

Colonel Wadley, president of the Central, said he had first learned of the action of the commission through one of the directors of the company, who had seen the account in the New York Herald previous to its appearance in the Georgia press, which was rather singular and almost unaccountable. When asked if the reduction of the passenger rates would have a beneficial or contrary effect upon the business of the company, Colonel W. replied that such result did not enter into the question. The principle involved, which was most pernicious in its tendencies, was alone to be considered, and if it were conceded that the commissioners could pursue such a course the natural inquiry would be, "What next?" "Where will this interference stop?" He had not considered what effect this action would have upon the stock of the company, but he deemed the policy extremely injurious. If the state of Georgia desired to kill or cripple all railroad enterprises in the state, such result could not be better accomplished than by the course that is marked out by the railroad commission. The companies were utterly powerless; the control of their own property was virtually taken from the stockholders, and if this were to be the case, there would be no further necessity of having a meeting of the stockholders. They would have nothing to do, and any action they might adopt would be rendered futile by the interference of the railroad commission. People would not feel like investing money in any enterprises, the management of which could be taken from them. In answer to the question if the Central railroad proposed to protest against this late action, Colonel W. replied that he had not fully made up his mind on that subject.

Judge John D. Cunningham, of Atlanta, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at the stockholders' gathering, stated that he had not been able to give the subject such attention as would justify the expression of opinion as to the legality of the action of the commission. The constitutionality of the act would be tested in the courts shortly, and in the meantime the restrictions placed by the commission would stand.

Several of our merchants gave ex parte opinions that the low fares would take with the public, might not in the end injuriously affect the profit of the roads, but they were strongly opposed to the principle which permitted such interference. The companies have shown a disposition to accommodate the public, and have for some years past issued one thousand mile tickets at the rate of 2½ cents per mile, round trip tickets and excursion tickets, and there has been no general complaint of the regular fares.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN TO BE TUNNELLED.

Nashville American.

At an early day the contract will be let for the tunnel through Lookout mountain, which will be built by the Alabama Great Southern railroad. The tunnel is necessary in order to build the extension of the Alabama Great Southern railroad from Wauhatchie, five mile below Chattanooga, where it now terminates, to Chattanooga. The Alabama Great Southern railroad now uses the Nashville and Chattanooga track from Wauhatchie.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Chattanooga Times.

A rumor is prevalent in this city that at an early day, within a month or so, work will commence on a narrow gauge railway from Chattanooga to Lookout mountain. The report is that a company of wealthy capitalists, headed by Colonel E. W. Cole, have made proposition to Mrs. Whiteside, the owner of the Point, whereby for certain considerations (a royalty on the fare, it is said) she will permit said company to build a line of railway running from the union passenger depot to the "Point" on top of Lookout mountain. Mrs. Whiteside has also agreed to the proposition, and it now merely waits the concurrence of Colonel Cole, to which he has already made a verbal agreement, and will probably make a formal acceptance to-day. It is said that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Western and Atlantic, Cincinnati Southern, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Alabama Great Southern roads are favorable to the scheme, and have sanctioned it, and when the road is built will attach coupons to all their through tickets, entitling the holders thereof to stop over in Chattanooga and be given transportation to Lookout. We also hear that as soon as the road is built a magnificent hotel, capable of accommodating 1,000 guests, will be erected on the mountain, and that the entire point will be converted into a beautiful park, and supplied with all conceivable conveniences, and made as lovely as any in the land. A variety of other rumors are afloat, many of which are no doubt groundless. We hope to lay the entire matter before our readers in a few days. This road will prove of incalculable benefit to our city, and will make Lookout mountain one of the most noted summer resorts in the south. Its results can scarcely be conceived at present.

THE COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD.

Charleston News and Courier.

President McCaughrin informs us that the differences which caused western freights coming to the line of the Columbia and Greenville railroad to be shut off at Seneca City, so as to force all such business to come round by Augusta or Richmond and Charlotte, have been arranged, and that freight comes and goes, by the Air-Line road, as it did before the late change of ownership of the Columbia and Greenville railroad.

We are also informed that it is the fixed purpose of President McCaughrin to work his road in its own interest, and in a spirit of friendliness to Charleston. No discrimination against Charleston will be permitted on any account. This course, we are satisfied, will be equally advantageous to the road and to Charleston. This port can hold its own, when it has fair play, and of fair play Charleston is assured as long as Mr. McCaughrin controls the policy of the Columbia and Greenville railroad.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA ROAD.

A full quota of laborers will soon be placed on the work by the state authorities, Colonel McGhee stated to the Knoxville Dispatch that the Tennessee connection will be made as soon as the Carolina line is completed. The original understanding was that the roads would meet at Paint Rock, the state line, but subsequently it was agreed that the Morristown branch, or "Buncombe road," would be extended by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road to the Warm Springs, which will now be the point of meeting. This will necessitate a little legislation in Tennessee, since the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia company, by their charter, are not allowed to build roads in other states. It will require but little time to secure the needed legislative permission, however, and this will be asked for, no doubt, of the incoming body. As to when the Morristown branch will reach the Warm Springs, Colonel McGhee replied: "Just as soon as the Carolina line does."

THE KNOXVILLE EXTENSION.

All the details have been agreed upon between the Knoxville and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville roads in regard to their meeting at the state line. The two main points are: First—The Louisville and Nashville company binds itself to complete its road to the state line by the first day of July, 1882, and the Knoxville and Ohio company to meet it there at the same time. Second—The Louisville and Nashville guarantees absolute impartiality in reference to transportation rates as between that road, the Knoxville and Ohio road and the Kentucky Central road, after it has joined the Louisville and Nashville road.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA.

Nashville American.

We publish elsewhere a bill filed in the United States circuit court yesterday supplementary to that heretofore filed by the minority stockholders of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. Its object is to appoint a receiver for the Nashville and Chattanooga and to enjoin the Louisville and Nashville from voting 134,000 shares of stock which it is reputed to own, in any election, and to render elections in which the stock has been voted void. We understand the case will be heard at Knoxville next Tuesday before Judges Baxter and Key.

SHALL THERE BE A NOMINATION?

Seems to be the Question for the Fulton Democracy.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the executive committee of the democratic party of Fulton county will meet in the office of Judge John Collier to consider matters of importance relating to the interests of the party in this county. It is understood that one of the questions they will consider will be as to whether the party interest demands that there shall be a nomination for county officers.

Of late years nominations have not been had for these offices, and the races have been free for all. The republicans, after vainly fighting the nominees in several contests, gave completely up and the democrats contested for the honors among themselves. There has, however, been noticeable recently a spirit of revival in the party which was once almost defunct as to local organization. A sly effort has been made to take advantage of the dissensions among democrats. The republicans have already put out candidates for some of the county offices in the hope that out of so mixed a contest they may come victorious. But this effort appears to be more dangerous than it really is. Their own ranks are not solid, for before this movement a large part of the voters of the county were pledged and earnestly at work for one or other of the various democratic tickets in the field.

The mere effort of the republicans to take advantage of democratic dissensions, has, however, caused alarm in some quarters and is one of the matters to come up before the committee to day. It is well known that the committee is composed of prudent men who will act with great caution and do what, under all the circumstances, seems best to them for the good of the party. The reporter casually conversed with various parties on the streets on the subject of the proposed nomination, and his impression was that a majority of the democrats in the county are not in favor of it at this late day. They have no faith in anything like republican organization in this county. There are various reasons to show that the pretense of a regular republican ticket would not control a full vote of the party. The lines in the races were drawn long ago and politics will have very little to do with them.

Nevertheless the action of the committee on this question, if they act at all on it, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the masses of the democracy.

RAKESTRAW'S TRIAL.

In Default of a Fifteen Hundred Dollar Bond He Goes to Jail to Await a Final Hearing.

Yesterday the trial of Herbert Rakestraw, charged with assault with intent to rape, was begun and concluded in Justice Tanner's court.

An account of the deed was published in THE CONSTITUTION the next morning after it occurred, and the fact that the accused was released upon a five hundred dollar bond created no little comment as there was every indication that the prisoner had made a brutal attempt to outrage the girl.

Georgia White, the victim, is small yellow girl about sixteen years of age. She swore that Rakestraw asked her to ride home in his buggy, and although she at first refused, subsequently she got in and Rakestraw started off. When on Connolly street near the city limits the prisoner threw his arms around her when she jumped from the buggy. Rakestraw jumped out also and catching her threatened to kill her if she made any noise. A scuffle then ensued during which she was thrown to the ground, but she regained her feet and began anew a battle for freedom. Seeing herself in Rakestraw's power she began crying loudly for help, when he picked up a handful of mud and forced it into her mouth thereby suppressing her cries. Finally, after quite a fight she succeeded in breaking away from the ravisher and make good her escape. Notifying her friends of what had happened, they caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest, which was duly executed by Captain Connolly.

Her testimony was abundantly corroborated by other witnesses, and after a lengthy argument by Mr. Moyers for the prosecution and Mr. Hoke Smith for the defense, Judge Tanner asked the defendant for a fifteen hundred dollar bond, in default of which he was taken to jail to await a trial in the superior court.

The Connemara Colony.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Bishop Ireland telegraphs from St. Paul an indignant denial of the reports of the fearful suffering among the colonists of New Connemara, Minn. Responsible men from St Paul are now investigating the whole matter. Daily advices from Graceville assert that Hutchins grossly misstated the condition of the colonists.

A Memphis Fire.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—A fire yesterday in Oakland, Miss., destroyed a store-house occupied by S. E. Granberry and Black & Son. Loss about $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

HOSPITAL FAIR NOTES.

—No dancing last night.

—Three raffles at the Sisters' table to-night.

—The case of champagne at the Sisters' table is raffling well.

—Several articles will be raffled at Mrs. Duffy's table to-night.

—E. VanVinkle & Co. donated two iron settees to the Sisters' table yesterday.

—Julius Menko has donated a case of wine to Mrs. Gavan's table.

—Owing to the bad weather last night the crowd at the fair was small.

—Ex-Governor Smith patronized the fair very liberally a night or two since.

—The business of the refreshment department grows steadily.

—Sam Cooper won the silver cup at the Sisters' table last night.

—Owen Burnett is in the place of B. W. Wrenn for the gold watch at Mrs. Gavan's table.

—The beautiful silver vases at Mrs. Gavan's table, were raffled last night and won by Mr. John Lynch.

—The bale of cotton and the bale of domestics at the Sisters' table are among the most popular which will be raffled.

—The race between Doc Smith and Chas. Eckford for the beautiful diamond ring will create a lively contest among the friends of these gentlemen.

ROGERS'S RETURN.

FIVE YEARS AND THEN A TRIAL.

John W. Rogers Kills James M. Smith and Then Skips Out—He Goes to Tennessee, Where He Changes His Name and Tries to Marry, But is Caught and Brought Back.

Yesterday when the Western and Atlantic passenger train arrived at the car-shed there stepped therefrom a young man of rather prepossessing appearance, laden with irons. Inquiry ascertained that he was a prisoner in charge of W. P. Bussey, sheriff of Pike, that his name was John W. Rogers and that he was charged with murder.

The prisoner was at once conveyed to the station-house, but subsequently taken to the Fulton county jail where he now is, awaiting the departure of the Central passenger train to-day for Barnesville.

From Sheriff Bussey the particulars of the charges against Rogers were learned:

On the evening of the 18th of November, 1875, Rogers and several companions were in a grocery store at Williamsville, Pike county, engaged in testing their strength on a pair of scales, when Rogers and James M. Smith, one of the party, had a dispute which terminated in a fight, but friends interfered and they were separated and induced to shake hands. The party then stepped up to the counter and called for drinks, and whilst they were thus engaged Smith was stabbed in the neck with a pocket-knife by some one in the crowd. The wound was an ugly one, and proved fatal in a few minutes. As soon as Smith fell to the floor Rogers skipped out, and since then has been a fugitive. A few weeks ago Sheriff Bussey, who is rapidly developing great detective powers located Rogus in Henderson county, Tennessee, and going after him arrested him Tuesday last, and yesterday arrived in Atlanta with his prisoner, who has been away five years, and against whom a true bill was found in the Pike superior court at the spring term, 1876.

After talking to the sheriff the prisoner was interviewed. He is a young man about five feet four inches high, and has a good, frank face. He is a man of good sense and talks well.

He says that after Smith died he bushwhacked for several days and then went to Corinth, Miss. Here he remained two weeks and then moved to Henderson county, Tennessee, where he has since been. When he got to the neighborhood in which he was found he changed his name to James W. Riley and settled down to hard work, and when arrested was engaged to be married and says that he will get clear and marry the lady, who is a daughter of the gentleman for whom he was working when arrested.

He was much surprised when confronted with a Georgia warrant and denied his identity strongly until Sheriff Bussey had gotten away from his adopted home when he confessed that he was Rogers, and said that be only denied his name in order to blind his friends. He does not admit killing Smith, but says that he knew he was dead, and how he died before he left. Of course he thinks he will come clear when the case is disposed of.

Sheriff Bussey says that Rogers had conducted himself well in Tennessee, and thereby won a number of friends who seemed surprised at his arrest.

Another Murderer.

In company with Rogers Sheriff Bussey will to-day have Wm. Brown, another Pike county citizen, who is charged with murder.

About ten years ago Brown killed a negro named Columbus Loveiace, whom he met in the road, and before he could be captured made his escape and went to Texas, where he remained until last April, when he was captured by the sheriff and taken back to Pike county, where he was tried at the April term of the court, found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years' service in the chain-gang. A motion for a new trial was made, and Brown was then brought to Atlanta for safe keeping, but will, to-day, be carried back to the Pike county jail.

A Coffin in Court.

New York Herald.

John Connors, a tramp, was arraigned in the Tombs court yesterday, charged with stealing a $10 coffin from Daniel McCadden, a Pearl street undertaker. He was arrested while trying to sell it for ten cents. The undertaker appeared in court to claim the coffin. He said it was made to order for the burial of a dead child in Baxter street, and the funeral was delayed by its absence. While the case was being heard the father of the dead child entered the court room to demand from the undertaker an explanation of his non-appearance. The coffin was given to McCadden, and Connors was held for trial.

Postal Points.

DECATUR, December 17.—We will have to apply to the post-office department for fast mails on the Georgia railroad, as my local in to-day's paper was written ten days ago, and its publication at this late day made it sound rather funny.——The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give an oyster supper at the Jossey house next Tuesday night.——Captain E. H. Mason arrived at home to-day from Iowa. His friends were glad to see him.——There will be a Christmas tree at the court-house next Friday night. It will be under the control of the young ladies and will be free to all who desire to put presents on it.

GREENSBORO, December 17.—The nice residence recently purchased by Judge Thornton on the lower end of Main street, in our town, was destroyed by fire last night, supposed to have been done by accident. The judge was insured in the Continental insurance company, represented by Judge William Weaver. The loss will be promptly met.

The Judicial Candidates.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 17.—The bar of this city commends the president for the appointment of Hon. W. B. Woods as the successor of Judge Strong upon the United States supreme court bench, and earnestly urge the appointment of Hon. Samuel F. Rice, ex-chief justice of Alabama, to Judge Woods's place as judge of the fifth judicial circuit of the United States, in the event of the latter's confirmation by the senate.

Liberal Donations.

PENSACOLA, FLA, December 17.—D. F. Sullivan has headed the list for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire with $500, and has received a dispatch from E. H. Green, passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, donating $1,000. Fernandina has sent a subscription.

A Dying Duchess.

LONDON, December 17.—A dispatch from Baunnemouth, dated one o'clock this afternoon, says: The duchess of Westminster, daughter of the second duke of Sutherland, and mistress of robes to the queen, is sinking fast. Her death is only a question of a few hours.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

LOTTA is skipping this way.

THE Huntley troupe is coming.

OUR opera house seats about 2,000 people.

WHERE is the advertising curtain? Echo answers "where?"

ATLANTA is to have a local variety show next season, it is said.

"HAZEL KIRKE" may come after all. It is sincerely hoped it will

COLONEL MARCELLUS THORNTON once played in "Article 47" with Clara Morris.

FANNY DAVENPORT, in her great new success, will be with us in a day or two.

LAWRENCE BARRETT will probably not "make the blue air wink" in Atlanta this winter.

THE Hightalian opera of the Dutchman Tagliapietra, exploded before reaching Atlanta. Sad.

THE people of Australia don't agree with Atlanta folks. Louise Pomeroy is very popular there.

ANNIE PIXLEY, fresh from western and metropolitan triumphs, is making her way toward Atlanta.

THE town is holding its breath to hear about Bernhardt, and many a $5 bill is itching to pop out on the box sheet.

TOM KEENE has done a tremendous business this season. The result of judicious advertising by a smart and popular manager, W. R. Hayden.

BARNEY MACAULEY in "Uncle Dan'l" Monday and Tuesday nights. It is a true American play, and in it are some fine touches of Locke's best humorous work.

ROBSON AND CRANE will be here soon for two nights. "Sharps and Flats," their new play, will be given the first night, and "Our Bachelors," ever bright and funny, the second night.

"PUCK" says John McCullough is the best of the American tragedians, while Nym Crinkle speaks of him as "the blacksmith of the stage, who hammers out his Shakspearian characters by sheer force of muscle."

"CLIP," the bright little daughter of T. W. Davey, the old manager, who appeared here last season with Barney Macauley and made such a hit, is now at school. She is fitted by nature for the stage and should return to it when her studies are completed.

GENERAL GRANT is not familiar with music. While a band serenaded him a few evenings since and played "The Last Rose of Summer," he said: "I always did like 'Home, Sweet Home,' especially that part of it which refers to the oaken bucket."

WHEN managers learn to bring better troupes through the south they will find business improving, and not till then. The people are tired of seeing third-rate performances, and have long since ceased to see the fun of looking at [illegible] propped up by "sticks." [illegible] average troupes of our [illegible] Burdic's "Child of the [illegible] club troupe.

The Constitution.

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Constitution		$10 00	a year.
" "		5 00	6 months.
" "		2 50	3 months.
Weekly Constitution		1 50	a year.
" "		1 00	six months.
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50	a year.
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Southern Cultivator		1 50	"
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50	"
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50	for one year

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 18, 1880.

THE senate refused to sanction a recess from December 22 to January 5. The vote was 27 to 31. The senate has thus far shown a greater disposition to transact business than the house.

TEXAS' handsome majority of 85,000 votes upsets all the tables that were prepared to show a popular majority for Garfield over Hancock. Hancock received at least 20,000 more votes than his chief competitor did, and probably 500,000 more white votes.

THE stalwarts are deeply chagrined over the results of the third census that they induced the president to order in South Carolina. The accuracy of the first enumeration is fully established, and the inaccuracy of the census of 1870 is made very manifest. There will be no more fuss made over any alleged defects in the new census. General Walker is vindicated.

The electoral vote of Georgia was cast on the second Wednesday of December in 1868. Congress neither counted nor excluded it. The Michigan precedent was followed, and the case attracted very little attention. The vote of the state was again cast on the second Wednesday of this December, as our readers doubtless know. Congress will this time probably remind Georgia that the statutes need amendment before 1892, when there will be another Wednesday in December without a Monday in December in front of it.

THE yellow fever still maintains a foothold in Key West, and during the past fall it sprang up near the Eads channel at the mouth of the Mississippi. These facts make the people of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys uneasy, and they are demanding a uniform quarantine code for all the states of the central basin. They very properly believe, in the words of the Cincinnati Gazette, that it is much better to latch the stable door before than after the stealing of the horse. They want a common plan of protection, no matter if a town or two does lose a little trade. They put lives above the profits of trade.

An Old Controversy in a New Dress.

In the absence of any other striking topic, Editor Storey, of the Chicago Times, and the young men whom he is training up in the way that permanent Chicago journalists should go, have discovered that the specie basis has not been resumed—in other words, that John Sherman's boasted resumption is a delusion and a fraud. Some of the ablest papers in the country—among which it would be a mockery of modesty not to include THE CONSTITUTION—have maintained the same thing, but for the purpose of pointing a different moral. We do not remember now precisely what this moral was, but it was doubtless very important, else we never would have been so anxious to exhaust the contents of our inkhorn upon the subject.

The Chicago Times, however, has discovered that resumption is not what it purports to be, because the end and aim of it is merely to bring about an exchange of paper currency for specie. Resumption is not resumption, in the opinion of the Times, unless it includes redemption, and redemption is not redemption if the thing redeemed is not destroyed. As matters stand, according to this inflamed theory of gold-buggism, a legal tender note is not redeemed when the holder receives specie therefor, but is merely exchanged, and is ready to be launched again upon that vicious career which so perplexes and vexes the school of financiers which, for a number of years (any number that may suit the fancy of the reader) has been endeavoring to erect a series of fallacies into a set of axioms.

But what does it all amount to, after all? We are in the midst of a state of affairs that the people and the politicians choose to call resumption, and, for our part, we cannot perceive that it doesn't answer just as well as the real resumption for which the Times pines in its captivating style. The most that Editor Storey can accomplish in this direction is to stir up the anger and anguish of Editor Josef Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, who, like THE CONSTITUTION, is always ready to defend the legal tender quality of the greenback dollar.

John Sherman's so-called resumption was undoubtedly a fraud, but the resumption that has been brought about by the growing prosperity of the country, with good crops as its basis, and by a renewal of public confidence, based on the remonetization of silver, is a solid fact that no man can gainsay. This sort of resumption would have been brought about without any manipulation on the part of the so-called financiers, and the skillful legislative manipulation by which values were depreciated in favor of the creditor class was robbery pure and simple.

But why renew this interminable discussion? The greenback dollar which Editor Storey desires to see redeemed out of existence, is a great deal more valuable than he would have us believe. He regards it as a mere evidence of indebtedness. But it is something more. It is an evidence of credit. Further than this, it is based on an element of governmental authority which as truly represents labor as the value of gold itself. We mean the power of taxation. In addition to this, the greenback dollar will aid in paying the subscription price of THE CONSTITUTION, and any dollar that can accomplish this is bound to have intrinsic value.

The Burnside Educational Bill.

The educational bill, introduced by Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island, and favorably reported to the senate, sets aside the net proceeds of public lands and the net proceeds of patents for the education of the people. The moneys thus received are to be apportioned to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia on the basis of population between the ages of five and [illegible] ... shall be invested in [illegible] ... not less than four per cent. This apportionment for the first ten years is to be made according to the population of ten years old and upward who can not read and write. One-third of the income arising from the educational fund is to be annually appropriated to the more complete endowment and support of colleges established, or such as may hereafter be established, under the act of 1862, until the annual income thus accruing to the colleges shall have reached the sum of $30,000. Then that amount only shall be appropriated to the colleges, and the whole remaining annual income shall be devoted to the free education of children between the ages of six and sixteen years. The provisions of the act are to be accepted by the state legislatures, and then the money is to be paid by the general government to officers authorized by law to receive it. The bill gives the federal government no control over education in the school systems of the various states and territories; it simply appropriates money for educational purposes, the only restriction being that each state, territory or the District of Columbia shall maintain for at least three months in each year, till January 1, 1885, and thereafter four months, a system of free schools for all children within its limits between the ages of six and sixteen years.

Governor Brown's speech on this bill undoubtedly facilitated its passage, and his speech was followed by a series of other speeches, none, however, in opposition to the principles of the bill. Some senators questioned the adequacy of the measure, and others doubted its constitutionality; but there is no doubt of its passage through both houses, if it can be reached in the house. The president will gladly sign it, as the diffusion and equalization of education is his great hobby. The bill as it stands in the senate is free of objections, and we hope the efforts of Senator Brown in its favor will be energetically seconded by all the other representatives of Georgia in Washington.

WE advise Springer to revive democratic prospects by giving a few characteristic yells about the abomiation of the present tariff system. Some one ought to inform the democrats in congress that the only chance of democratic success is to stand united upon an issue in which a majority of the people in a majority of the states are interested.

IT is due to Mr. Conkling to state that he was not aware Senator Bayard was loaded.

THE attention of that great organ of condensed North American opinion, the New York Tribune, is respectfully but firmly called to the fact that Mr. Conkling is not pursuing Mr. Bayard as eagerly as of yore. Can it be that Mr. Conkling has been reading the testimony taken in regard to the moiety swindles?

AFTER all, there is a touch of true statesmanship in John Kelly. He trusts no man who parts his hair in the middle.

A MR. DOOGAN, of Savannah, has ordered a copy of the Irish World to be sent to the Morning News, the Macon Telegraph, the Augusta Chronicle and THE CONSTITUTION. Our copy is delayed in the mails, but we are just as much obliged to Mr. Doogan as if we had received a cart-load of Irish Worlds.

IF the silly-Billies on both sides in congress would settle down to business the people would be better satisfied.

LIKE all true seafaring men, your Uncle Richard Thompson, late of the great North American tub flotilla, is never happy away from the water. He has quit the navy department in order to take service on the canal.

CONGER and Springer should hire themselves to Edison as telephone testers. Their gifts all lie in this direction.

THE truly great man is he who manages to survive the liver-pad period of his career.

ONE of the most promising signs of the times is the organization of a building and loan association in Americus. There are other Georgia towns that might profitably follow the example of Americus.

MR. HAYES's highest idea of civil service reform is to fill all the offices with Ohio men.

THE Utah papers console themselves that if Mr. Hayes had been a Mormon he would have believed in polygamy. These papers forget that Mr. Hayes has been to both Brooklyn and Cincinnati. In other words, he has been tried as by fire.

IF General Garfield is really in ignorance as to his cabinet, he should apply to Private Dalzell.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the English war correspondent, is coming south to lecture. One of Mr. Forbes's stage attractions is secured by parting his hair in the middle; but in a matter of this kind we are not sectional, and we therefore welcome Mr. Forbes to the sunny south.

MR. CONKLING has been examining a photograph of Senator Bayard recently, and he doesn't like the looks of the under jaw.

IN GENERAL.

—"La Grande Duchesse" brought Offenbach more than $80,000.

—Bernhardt has captured Boston by her acting in "Camille."

—The merchant who advertises will get his stocking full of profit.

—The entire loss of the German armies in 1870 71 was 53,000 men.

—India has two new large paper mills, one at Lucknow and the other at Gwalior.

—Josiah Caldwell, the great railway constructor of London, has failed, with liabilities of $2,500,000.

—Senator Wallace says that on retiring from the senate he will again take up his law practice.

—The most beautiful thing in French society, says an English critic, is the relation between mother and child.

—Mr. Gladstone has been visiting the prince of Wales at Sandringham, and, by the prince's especial desire, read the lessons at morning prayers.

—M. DeLesseps says that he is raising all the money he can to invest it in Panama shares for Mme. DeLesseps and their eight little children.

—A familiar instance of color blindness is that of a man taking a brown silk umbrella and leaving a green gingham in its place.

—One of the latest in regard to General Garfield is that he is hard up again, financially, and that the object of his recent trip to Washington was to look after some mortgages.

—Ex-President Grant, President Hayes and president-elect Garfield are invited to be present at the annual dinner of the New England society in New York, to be given this month.

—Lord Beaconsfield is recorded as saying once upon a time in the house of commons that "Irish members were too much in the habit of clanking their chains on rising to speak."

—Threatened people live long. The cowards who have been sending warning letters to Judge Fitzgerald on the one hand, and Charles S. Parnell on the other, are not dangerous—only contemptible.

—Lord Odo Russell, the British ambassador to Berlin, while calling upon Prince Bismarck, asked him how he managed to rid himself of that class of visitors whom he could not well refuse to see, but whose room he found preferable to their company. "Oh," replied the chancellor, "I have a very simple method. My wife knows them pretty well, and, when she sees that they are with me, she generally contrives to come in and call me away upon some pretext or other." He had scarcely finished speaking when the princess put her head in at the door and said: "Otto, you must come and take your medicine. You ought to have had it ten minutes ago." Lord Odo Russell had not till then had any idea that his room could be more welcome than his company.

—During the recent cold snap at Wilkesbarre, Pa., a fifteen-year-old girl named Fuller was attracted by the white frost on a lamp-post and began wiping it off with her gloves. Then she breathed on it, and tiny bits of frost were formed. After a good deal of breathing and wiping, she undertook to lick a portion of the frost from the iron. But no sooner did her tongue touch the post than it stuck fast—so fast that she could not withdraw it, and she could neither call for assistance nor extricate herself. At length two men came to her assistance and endeavored to free her from her imprisonment by pouring hot water on the post near where the tongue was fast. Instead of loosening it the water made it stick faster. Two small chips were then wedged between tongue and post on either side until the tongue was freed. The girl has been under medical care ever since, and is said to be slowly improving.

Senator Brown's Speech.

New York Herald.

Senator Brown's speech was in every way wise and able, and attracted marked and deserved attention in the senate.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, made his first speech in the senate yesterday. He also goes in heartily for the old flag and an appropriation for schools.

Louisville Courier-Journal, dem.

Mr. Brown, of Georgia, made a good talk in the senate yesterday upon popular education. "Old Joe" knows a thing or two, and doesn't mind telling it—except to newspaper correspondents.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Joseph E. Brown, the new senator from Georgia, made his maiden speech of the session to-day, the occasion being the discussion of the Burnside educational bill, which provides that the proceeds of the sales of all public lands shall be devoted to public education. The senator, in appearance, resembles a stern Presbyterian deacon. He has a large, broad head, bald on top, with rather long and thick locks of hair hanging over his ears and neck. He has a very long and heavy beard, which is quite white. His upper lip is clean shaven. Senator Brown talked deliberately and very loud, and hammered his desk vigorously with his fist. Although a democrat, he occupied and spoke from a seat on the republican side of the senate, addressing his remarks principally to his democratic colleagues, and made a speech that would have done credit to the most stalwart Puritan of New England in an argumentative point of view. The new senator was listened to attentively by the members of both sides, and spoke for over an hour.

Chicago Tribune, rep.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, spoke yesterday on Burnside's bill providing for devoting part of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the promotion of education in the states of the greatest illiteracy. He must have surprised some of his southern brethren, as his speech was spirited, liberal, manly, and patriotic. He accepted the results of the war, and repudiated the strict-construction-of-the-constitution policy of the democrats, acknowledged that New England's supremacy over his section was owing to the better educational facilities prevailing there, had kind words to say for the negro, and thanked Senator Burnside and other republicans for introducing the bill. Senator Brown was listened to attentively, and his remarks seemed to make a deep impression on the republican senators. Much was expected from Senator Brown, but his speech of yesterday goes far to justify expectation. It may be the commencement of a "new departure" on the part of the progressive men of the south.

New York Tribune, rep.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, made his first speech yesterday since his election, and disclosed himself as a southerner who "spells 'nigger' with one g." This was to have been expected of a man with his past affiliations and record, but a democratic senator from the south who uses less than two g's is none the less a novelty. He spoke upon the bill devoting a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, the money being distributed through the states in proportion to the rate of illiteracy. Leaving the bill and his views upon it out of the question, his speech was notable for the friendly spirit it showed toward the black race. It spoke with admiration of their self-control in their new condition, and practically admitting that they were often cheated out of their votes, argued that there would be far less danger of this if they were educated. It is fair to presume that Senator Brown will be an exception to the democratic herd from the south, not only in his views but in his votes. As to the bill, it must be said that its advocates have not shown yet any reason for passing it which has not been urged before, and all of them combined do not overcome the constitutional and prudential objections to it.

Chicago Times, ind.

Senator Brown's speech in behalf of Senator Burnside's bill, is an interesting declaration from a Georgian, and it makes it clear why Toombs tried to defeat Brown. Senator Brown admitted that the negro seemed to have more of a future than he supposed, a few years ago, and said the whole country was interested in his advancement, and when the negro was educated and enlightened, he would see to it that the ballot got counted. Senator Brown is one of the southern men who is capable of looking ahead. He sees that the blacks are in the south, and have got to stay there, and cannot indefinitely be kept in a state of peonage. Therefore, he wants to see the menace of their ignorance removed by their education. Senator Butler, Mayor Courtney, of Charleston, Bob Toombs, and others think, if they think at all, that the negro can be kept permanently in serfdom, but they are likely to be violently disabused of this idea, by and by. Senator Brown recognizes the latent political power in the negroes, which is certain to be developed, and he wisely desires to see it regulated, and made a promise of good instead of a threat of ruin. But it seems a little odd for the Georgian senator to insist on the education of children in the rights of the states as the main reliance of republican institutions, and then justify his advocacy of governmental assistance to the cause of education by pointing out the changes made in the constitution by the war.

Judge Woods's Nomination.

New Orleans Times, dem.

We think the president has made no mistake in yielding to this widely entertained wish in making the nomination of Judge Woods, and we doubt not that the senate will readily confirm a nomination so fully warranted by such a record as the life of Wm. B. Woods presents.

New Orleans Picayune, dem.

Since there is so great a majority of republicans on the supreme bench, with the people of the United States so equally divided in numbers between the two great political parties, in fairness a democratic appointment might perhaps have been wiser. But since that is not to be reasonably expected, we hope the senate will confirm Judge Woods, for as a man and a jurist he is eminently fit for the place.

New York Herald, ind.

The south is growing a little too particular. Some Georgians claim that Judge Woods, just nominated to the supreme bench, is not a Georgian because, although he has lived in the state many years, he was born in the north. Do Georgians forget that all their ancestors at a certain period of the state's existence were the newest kind of carpet-baggers, and from foreign lands, too?

Indianapolis Journal, rep.

The president has nominated Judge William B. Woods, of Georgia, judge of the United States supreme court, in place of Strong resigned. Judge Woods is an Ohio man. If it is true, as has been stated, that he went south at the beginning of the war and that his political position was so uncertain that his Ohio neighbors were in doubt whether he was a union man or a rebel sympathizer, he ought not to be confirmed.

Boston Herald, ind.

Judge Woods of the Florida circuit, "a native of Ohio," is said to be booked for Justice Strong's seat on the bench of the supreme court, and Stanley Matthews of Ohio for the place to be made vacant by the resignation of Justice Swayne. If Justice Clifford should die, a Massachusetts jurist is talked of for the place, but it will be best not to get our expectations too high. We have no eminent jurists who were born in Ohio.

New York Tribune, rep.

We trust that the president will select no one for the prospective vacancies belonging to the old school of southern jurists. They are all tinctured with state supremacy notions. The new men put upon the bench should be strongly identified with the principles of nationality and equal rights, which are the priceless fruits of a twenty years' struggle. We want no judges whose faces are turned toward the past and who are still fumbling in the ashes of constitutional theories that were burned up in the fierce flame of battle. The president has begun well, and we hope to see him continue to the end.

New York Times, rep.

The impression of the rest of the country that the available legal talent of the president's state had been pretty well used up has been dissipated by the selection for Judge Strong's place of a native of Ohio. Judge Woods's nomination is not, therefore, likely to meet with unqualified approval by any considerable proportion of the senate. He nevertheless appears to be a perfectly capable man, and if there are no better arguments against him than those derived from his resolute enforcement of the laws of the United States among a community which regards them with scant favor, he certainly ought to be confirmed.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

Judge Woods has done nothing to entitle him to this promotion, and he has, on the contrary, done much as a circuit judge which should have excluded him from the possibilities of a supreme judgeship. He was appointed to the position which he now holds by President Grant, at the solicitation of Willard Warner, a brother-in-law of Judge Woods, and then a carpet-bag senator from Alabama. Judge Woods has never given any evidence of the possession of those exalted abilities so essential to the good of the supreme bench, and there have been accusations against his judicial fairness which will be calculated to hurt his influence as a member of the highest judicial tribunal of the land.

The State Capitol.

Augusta Chronicle.

A resolution adopted by the general assembly, at its recent session, authorizes the finance committee of both houses to investigate the subject of building a capitol for Georgia. This is the initiatory step taken by the state, and the report of the committee upon the practicability of putting up a new capitol will be accompanied by plans and specifications, which the governor is now authorized to advertise for. All legal objections to such a scheme have been set aside. The new constitution, in putting restrictions upon an increase of indebtedness by municipal corporations, expressly provides for any donation which may be made of property to the state, for locating or building a capitol. In accordance with this provision the city of Atlanta offered to the state its city hall lot, one of the largest and handsomest in the city, adding, too, that in case Atlanta became the capital, a building would be put up by her "as good as the one in Milledgeville." Titles to this lot have been examined and found to be clear, and the city of Atlanta holds itself ready to put into the new capitol its contribution, amounting to $80,000, whenever the state is content to build.

That Georgia badly needs a new capitol no one will deny. No amount of historic sentiment and tender recollection clustering about the present commanding structure can obliterate dire necessity; nor will the fact of a removal of the government from Kimball's opera-house to other and more commodious quarters diminish the gratitude of Georgia to those statesmen and architects who stole the people's money to "do the state some service." The present opera-house is an overgrown rookery. It is too small for the department of government, and too mean for the abode of decency. It is poorly lighted, illy ventilated and wretchedly heated. It is a dismal ruin, destitute of any reminder of departed glory and devoid of any evidence for future improvement. It is an eyesore to Atlanta; it is a disgrace to the state. No crowd can assemble within its dingy walls with any degree of comfort or of safety. It is an unshapely menace to the bill of rights which stipulates that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers and effects, and to assemble peaceably for their common good, shall not be violated." In this unsymmetrical and bastard building no person, public or private, from the governor in his office to the peanut vender in the lobby, can be said to be safe in his person, papers and effects and it is on record that no large body ever assembled "for their common good" which did not feel some stronger apprehension for their common safety.

The question is asked: Can Georgia afford to build a new capitol? She certainly cannot afford to remain in her present abode. There is no reason why such an enterprise should call for an immediately heavy outlay. The handsome new custom house in Atlanta was put up at a cost under three hundred thousand dollars, and all enterprises of the federal government are notoriously the most extravagant. There need be no room for jobbing or extension in the new capitol's erection. It should be commenced; Atlanta's offer of aid immediately accepted; enough of the structure finished for the occupation of the state-house officers and legislature, when in session. Then the ornamental work can be finished from time to time, as the public revenues can afford. It should be a building in harmony with the progress of Atlanta and in keeping with the dignity and wealth of the state—but such a capitol could not be "built in a day." Each year might add to its excellence ... to its finish, until a state house could be completed which even the present generation would contemplate with pride, and which posterity might hail with delight. Let the legislature, then, make such an appropriation as the state's healthy finances can bear, so that work may be commenced at as early a day after the extra session as possible. Were the vote submitted to the people to-day, we venture to say "the new site" would be emphatically recommended, with speedy excavation and immediate work.

Georgia's Electoral Vote.

Gainesville Eagle.

In our humble judgment the representatives of Georgia in congress will make a mistake if they insist upon the counting of Georgia's electoral vote. It will pay a party as well as an individual to be always sincere and consistent. If the election had been close enough for the vote of Florida, for instance, to have changed the result, Florida had gone republican, and the electors had failed to cast the vote according to law, and a republican president of the senate had insisted on counting it, the democratic party would have protested against it, and volubly quoted the law to sustain their position. Now when the mistake is ours, at a time when fortunately it does not affect the result, we should like to see the party prove equal to taking the credit of a refusal to count it, and thus set a precedent that would settle all such questions in the future. The vote was not cast according to law, and there ends the argument unless we are childish enough to seek excuses for being inconsistent.

The President's Carriages and Rides

Washington Letter to Hartford (Conn.) Evening Post.

The general impression as to the government providing carriages and horses for the use of the president and his family is incorrect. An office carriage in which the president's secretary can ride when carrying a communication from the president to the capitol or elsewhere is provided, but the equipages suitable for pleasure driving must be purchased out of his salary and are his own private property. President Hayes has purchased two out of his own means since he has been in the white house. These he is, of course, at liberty to take to his western home with him when his term as president expires in March. He is fond of driving as a relaxation after his official duties are over for the day, and usually goes out with his wife every afternoon about 3 o'clock, and drives for two hours. He is an early riser, and often walks before breakfast and sometimes after dark. The breakfast hour is about 8, rarely later than half past. Mrs. Hayes frequently receives visitors by 10 o'clock. At that hour, even when every bed-room in the house has been occupied the previous night, the entire house is in perfect order.

Northern Men in the South.

Baltimore Gazette.

Thousands of northern people have removed to the southern states and are both happy and prosperous among the people, and despite the false statements put forth by northern partisans there will continue to be a steady increase in the number of northern settlers in the south. It is gratifying, however, to note the fact that some republicans in the south who have lived there long enough to learn from personal observation what the actual condition of things is have the honesty and manliness to publicly deny these absurd charges. In doing so they of course benefit both sections. Nothing could be more advantageous to the north and south than the distribution of northern capital and labor throughout the southern states; nothing would do more toward breaking down sectional prejudices, and while the south would gain in trade and commerce the northern people would, by sharing its prosperity, be equal gainers.

Our Railroad Commissioners.

Nashville Banner.

Georgia has railroad commissioners who are not afraid to do their duty.

Dawson Journal.

The commissioners thought the selling of 1,000 mile tickets at three, and, in some instances, at two and one half cents per mile was giving the rich an undue advantage over the poor, and they thought, also, if the roads could afford to carry one passenger for three cents per mile they could another.

A Successful Journal.

Elberton Gazette.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, is the great metropolitan journal of the south, and is a credit not only to that section of the country, but to the entire country. Its success is something marvelous, and can only be the result of an uncommon combination of the best literary talent, business ability and tact. May its honors increase with age and its well-earned laurels never wither.

Progress Wanted Anyway.

Athens Banner.

The Selma Argus, under the heading of "Yankeeized Georgia," intimates that Georgia is rapidly changing from a democratic to a republican state. If to say to an irredeemable past, "sleep on," and to an available future, "Rise up and let us be going," is becoming "yankeeized," then here's at you.

The Illustrious Quartette.

Philadelphia Times.

Sara Bernhardt and M DeLesseps know how to get more free advertising than any other two people in the world, with the possible exception of Private Dalzell and Thurlow Weed.

"What a Fall Was There?"

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Secretary Thompson, our "monarch of seas," quits the government of the raging ocean to run a canal. Oh, what a fall.

That is a Good Thing for Keely.

Buffalo Express.

Keely's motor is not a success, but the stockholders stand by him yet. It's the principle of the thing, not the dividends, that they admire.

Bound to Remain a Mariner.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Secretary Thompson takes to water. If he can't continue to run the whole ocean, he will at least disport himself on a canal.

—It is, to say the least, wrong for anybody to go to church or public meeting, hacking away and disturbing the preacher or orator with coughing. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once; it costs only 25 cents a bottle.

—"Endymion" seeks to show that women are the great political power of Great Britain. The Boston Traveller goes so far as to say that the book will yet come to be regarded as the literary apotheosis of woman.

A Smooth Complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.
dec16—d1m tues thur sat &w1m 2dp

—President Grevy displays much coquetry in concealing his age. The archives of his birthplace, Mont-sous-Vaudrey, were burnt in 1831, and therefore M. Grevy has the game all his own way. All the biographers represent him as having been born in 1813. The truth is that he was born August 15th 1807. He is therefore 73 years of age. It is true that he does not look so old as that. He is solidly built, robust and firm on his legs, and still a mighty hunter before the Lord.

Hydrophobia.

Dogs transmit it through their teeth. Teeth should be kept free from virus. Use SOZODONT. keep the human teeth clean, and no damage can be done by the man who says to his girl, "I feel like eating you up, dearest."
dec14 d1w tues,fri&sun&w1t

—Although the empress of Austria has taken Kilkenny castle for two months, her majesty's residence in it will be of but five weeks duration, after which the empress returns to Vienna to assist at the marriage of the Archduke Rudolph, the prince imperial. In five weeks, however, with the twenty-six horses and the twenty servants her majesty brings with her, much good sport may be enjoyed, always supposing that the authorities of the land league vouchsafe their permission.

—W. A. Titus, 62 Ashland avenue, Toledo, Ohio, says: My wife is now as strong as ever, her regained health being directly due to the use of the Excelsior Kidney Pad. We can heartily recommend it to all kidney troubled persons. See advertisement.
nov13—d6m tues thur sat &wky6m H

—In the city of Wheeling, W. Va., the price of gas is $1.08 per 1,000 feet.

—S. H. Irwin, of Ute Creek, Colfax county, New Mexico, says: My wife has been cured of a cough of thirty years' standing by wearing an "Only Lung Pad." See advertisement.
nov13—d6m tues thur sat &wky6m H

—O, horrible! The president and Mrs. Hayes have been seduced into eating "baba" cake, and pronouncing it delicious. Alas, that, in the closing days of a pure administration, the white house table should have been defiled with this compound of flour, eggs and Jamaica rum, the invention of a French confectioner.

—I can assure you that in no single instance has the TEETHINA ever proved a failure. We have tried the soothing medicines, and everything known to us, and "Old Women," and TEETHINA is pre-eminently a success, and a blessing to mothers and children.
J. M. DELACY, Hatchechubbee, Ala.

After trying Soothing Remedies without avail, and physicians without relief, I gave your TEETHINA and it acted like magic. I occasionally give a powder to keep my Child's gums softened.
S. R. BALDWIN, Columbus, Ga.
dec1—d1m wed sat tues &wky1m no3

—Rome has not been for ten years so gay and brilliant with foreign visitors as at present.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,
The Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing.
It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes vigorous growth of the Hair.
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged to be the purest and best.

—Adelini Patti was born in Madrid, but spent her youth in the United States. She is now in her native city, and it costs $4 for a gallery seat in the theatre to hear her warble.

—A lady of Marianna, Fla., writes: "I applied to a physician here for a prescription for sick headache, with which I have been afflicted many years. He recommended Tutt's Pills. They acted like a charm. I can now attend to my school without any pain or inconvenience. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. May you meet with the reward you deserve." Anna Jenkins.

—When Alice Oates hangs up her stocking this year Santa Claus is requested to stuff it with husbands.

Yourself First.

If used up in patriotic work, Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad is a cure. For Bilious Fevers, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Costiveness, Jaundice, ... Pains in the Limbs, Sour Stomach, ... and Vomiting after ... Night Cough, it is a certain remedy. No medicines are given. dec12 d&w1w

—Every one of the least importance in the Russian capital belongs to or has belonged to the army. The present minister of finance commenced his official career as a cavalry officer; then he was attached to an embassy. He was subsequently passed into the navy, which, after attaining the rank of admiral, he quitted to take the civil governorship of a province, whence he was promoted to become first comptroller of the empire and afterward finance minister. As, for an official, he is still young, his friends say that it only remains for him to be made a bishop or a metropolitan to complete his career—for he has hitherto held no post in the church.

Dr. Wm. Alex. Greene,
MACON, GEORGIA,
Writes: * * * I have tested the virtues and efficiency of COLDEN'S Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef in my private practice in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE and NERVOUS AFFLICTIONS, and have found it the best remedy I ever used.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents.
204 june11—d&wky1y 1m fol rd mat A

—A lady in London, Ontario, stumbled in her room and fell against a bureau. She broke three of her ribs and the full extent of her injury was not discovered for several days.

Why will You Die?
Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 d1y

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I announce myself a candidate for Clerk of Fulton Superior Court at the ensuing election, and refer to the following testimonials for evidence of my fitness. I will announce at an early day who will be my Deputies in the event of my election.
S. N. CONNALLY.

ATLANTA, GA., December 14, 1880.
S. N. Connally, Esq.:
Dear Sir—Having learned that you are a candidate for Clerk of Fulton Superior Court, we cheerfully express the belief that, if elected, you would make a faithful and efficient officer.
As Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court for more than two years, your conduct so far as we know has been faultless and your discharge of duty prompt, efficient and conscientious.
Yours, truly,
JAMES JACKSON,
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD,
ALEX. M. SPEER.

I cordially indorse the above; and will add that Mr. Connally as my Deputy and law partner has for more than two years most efficiently aided me in discharging my official and professional duties. He is systematic, faithful and diligent, and, I doubt not would make a most efficient and acceptable Clerk of the Superior Court.
Z. D. HARRISON,
Clerk Supreme Court of Georgia.
December 14, 1880. dec16—dtde

For Ordinary.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF FULTON COUNTY:
As heretofore announced, I a candidate for re election to the office of ORDINARY. I hereby respectfully ask your support and influence, and pledge myself, if re-elected, to extend, in the discharge of my duties, that attention and courtesy heretofore shown you. I will have an efficient Clerk, as heretofore, who, in my sometimes necessary absence from the office, in yours and the public's interest, will ever be ready to serve you in giving information and discharging those duties connected with the position—not judicial.
DANIEL PITTMAN.
Atlanta, Dec. 6th, 1880. dec7—dtd hd an co

I respectfully announce to the people of Fulton county that I am a candidate for Ordinary, I shall use only honorable and proper means to secure my election, and, if elected, I may be found at the office during all business hours and will administer the laws faithfully and impartially, without reference to class or condition.
nov25—dtde W. L. CALHOUN.

D. F. Hammond for Ordinary of Fulton county. Election 5th Jan. 1881

I make a special appeal to my friends and to all lovers of law and order. I PLEDGE MYSELF to stern and rigid economy in all matters of public interest; to the purification of the ballot-box; to the faithful and impartial administration of the law. nov16—dtde

To the Voters of Fulton County.

I am a candidate for Ordinary, and respectfully request the benefit of your vote and influence.
dec15—dtde MADISON BELL.

For Clerk Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. S. HOLLIDAY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, with Captain A. S. Talley, Albert Clark and J. S. Holliday, Jr., as deputies. Election Wednesday, January 5th, 1881. nov9 dtd

I hereby respectfully announce to my friends and fellow citizens that I am a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court. Election Wednesday, 5th January, 1881. Deputies—PARK WOODWARD, W. H. VENABLE. C. H. STRONG.

For Sheriff.

JAMES M. LIDDELL.
Deputies:
JOHN NEAL,
G. WHIT ANDERSON,
FRANK X. BLILEY.
dec12—dtde

For Sheriff.

A. M. PERKERSON.
DEPUTIES.
W. A. WILSON,
L. P. THOMAS,
C. C. GREEN.

For Tax Receiver.

—Daily Constitution—Please announce to the Voters of Fulton county that I am a candidate for Tax Receiver, and, if elected, will discharge the duties of the office faithfully and honestly.
Respectfully, JAS. O. HARRIS.
81 dec5—dtde

—We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for re election to the office of Tax receiver of Fulton county. Election on the 5th of January next.
nov28—dtde

—H. H. WITT, for Tax Receiver. Election January 5th, 1881. nov21—dtde

—I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election January 5th, 1881. T. J. MALONE
nov7—dtde

For Tax Collector.

—We are authorized to announce the name of W. F. Stewart as a candidate for State and County Tax Collector of Fulton county. Election January 5th, 1881. dec7—dtde

W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for re election to the office of Tax Collector. Election 5th day of January, 1881. nov23—dtde

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county, at the ensuing election. dtd

—I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Coroner of Fulton county.
dec5—dtde W. G. DRAKE.

Justice of the Peace.

—For Justice of the Peace, 1234th District, G. M DANIEL PITCHFRD. Election, Saturday January 1st, 1881. dec11—1td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said County:

THE PETITIONERS, ROBERT F. MADDOX, ———, James F. Alexander and Robert M Farrar, show that petitioners and others have associated themselves under the name and style of "The Georgia Mutual Relief Association of Georgia," with petitioners as Directors of the Association, for the purpose hereinafter stated. That they have no capital stock, and that the Association is not organized for individual pecuniary gain, but that its object is, through membership or admission fees, the payment of annual dues and assessments upon the members of the Association, in the event of a death in the Association, to provide pecuniary aid for the family, heirs or legatees of said deceased member; that it is the desire of the members composing said Association:

1. That they and others, who may become members of the Association, should be incorporated under the name of "The Georgia Mutual Relief Association of Georgia," with their principal office or place of business in the city of Atlanta, in said county, with petitioners as the first Board of Directors, and with such officers as may be elected by said board, all of whom (both directors and officers) shall hold their offices and discharge the duties thereof as may be provided in the by-laws of the Association; and with the right to enact, adopt and enforce any by-laws, rules and regulations they may deem proper: Provided, the same are not in conflict with the laws of said state or of the United States.

2. That by, and in said corporate name, they may have, hold and own any property, real or personal, necessary or proper for the purposes of the Association, and the same to dispose of at pleasure.

3. That they may have and use a common seal, with power to alter or renew at pleasure.

Wherefore they pray that they may be incorporated as heretofore set forth, for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, pursuant to the statute for such cases made and provided. L. J. WINN, Petitioners' Attorney.
December 15, 1880.

Upon motion of petitioners' attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the foregoing petition be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that the same be published once a week for one month in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette of said county.
By the Court: G. W. HILLYER,
Judge Superior Courts, Atlanta Circuit
L. J. WINN, Petitioners' Attorney.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court. This December 17, 1881.
J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.
dec18—d1aw4w sat

COTTON MILLS FOR SALE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE VALUABLE property known as the Sheffield Cotton Mills, located seven miles north of Conyers, Rockdale county, Ga., consisting of one to three hundred acres land, on which is a cotton mill building with capacity for 2,000 spindles; in the mill and set up in running order are 560 spindles with necessary preparations, machinery, a good warehouse 24x44 feet, store-room 18x40 feet, 10 tenement houses with 25 rooms, one 7 room residence. Also one good Flouring Mill, house three stories, 30x40 feet; one gin and house 21x50 feet, 2 stories. Estimated 240 horse power water supply in month of July. No stagnant water pools; health and location unsurpassed. For further particulars address or call on Spevins & Simmons, 179 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., or myself at Conyers, Ga.
J. A. KENNEDY, Agent.
dec18—dtil 1st tues in feb

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS
of the Very Best English Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
... Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for ... mail on receipt of 25 cents.
... BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co. ... New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOLIDAY SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP. ELEGANT IN STYLE.
BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS AND RUBBERS!
For Style, Durability and Price Cannot be Excelled.
EMBRIODERED SLIPPERS—Beautiful Patterns in Silk Floss, price below all.
LADIES' SHOES—All widths of last and style of toe.
DANCING PUMPS—For Gents' and Boys'. Very handsome and Low in Price.
TOPS TO COVER SHOES—Keep the ankle warm.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES—Full line in hand-sewed and machine made.
G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
38 Whitehall Street.
sep27—dtf top 6th&8th col

MANTELS SLATE AND IRON
GRATES
FIRE
nov12 d1y—sat wed

For Sale.
100 Ames Looms 36 inch.
32 " " 33 "
8½ Pair Mason Mules, 1792 Spindles Each, Gauge 1½ inch.
All the above machinery in good condition.
For further information apply to
DWIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Chicopee, Mass., or 31 Milk st., Boston, Mass.
nov13dtf—sat wed

SALE BY THE CITY OF ATLANTA OF REAL Estate in the city purchased for city tax. Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, between the legal hours for sheriff's sales, on the first Tuesday in January, 1881, the real estate mentioned below, which has been purchased by the city at tax sales, by the marshal of the city for tax, and which has been held by the city for one year under such purchase, and which is now to be sold by the tax committee of the city council, of Atlanta, for the city, by virtue of a resolution of the mayor and general council of the same passed December 6, 1880, in pursuance of the act of the legislature approved February 27, 1877, and the ordinances passed by the mayor and general council of Atlanta in accordance therewith. The mayor of the city will make to the purchaser a quit-claim deed to the property purchased on payment of the purchase money, viz:

City lot in the 4th ward containing 46x250 feet, more or less, on Fort street, part of land lot 43, adjoining Jennings and Kelsey; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of Neal & Alexander and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward containing ½ acre, more or less, on alley and Pine street, part of land lot 47, adjoining Ford and Morrell; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of George Harris, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing 1-16 acre more or less, on Humphries street, part of land lot 84, adjoining Jones and Phillips; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of Berry Allen, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing 50x87 feet, more or less, on Markham and Haynes streets, part of land lot 84, adjoining Neal and Turner; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of Hal Bonner, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hunter street, part of land lot 53, adjoining Dougherty; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of M E Dougherty and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Larkin street, part of land lot 108, adjoining Hancock and Howell; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of Dr O S Prophitt and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 200x108 feet more or less on Simpson street, part of land lot 79, adjoining Denham and Bell; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of T M Elyer and purchased by the city

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 1 acre more less on Williams and Cain streets, part of land lot 78, and adjoining Witherspoon and McGair; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of J K Hoke (½ int) and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on an alley, part of land lot 85, adjoining Johnson and Wilson; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of Otto Richter and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 3-16 acre more or less, on an alley, part of land lot 47, adjoining Venable; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of A Anderson, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅜ acre more or less, on 165 Foundry street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Kendrick & Dale; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of L M Spencer, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¾ acre more or less, on Wheat and Randolph streets, part of land lot 19, adjoining bank; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of Neal & Solomon, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 96 Crew street, adjoining Herndon and Bleckley, part of land lot 76; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of John G. Martin, trustee, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅝ acre, more or less, on Fillmore, Pratt and Moore streets, part of land lot 52, adjoining triangle; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of W. G. Newman, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on 239 Mitchell and Hunter streets, part of land lot 84, adjoining Rushing and Craig; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Richard Parsons, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 25x180 feet, more or less, on 44 Forsyth and Broad streets, part of land lot 78, adjoining Williams and Phillips; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Mrs. M. S. Phillips, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, containing 46x115 feet, more or less, on 260 Hunter street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Patillo and Thrower; sold for city taxes 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Mrs. L. C. Lunquest, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 154 Calhoun street, adjoining Haslett and Roemer, part of land lot 51; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of Dr. F C Ford and purchased by the city

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 47 Cain street, part of land lot 79, adjoining Goldsmith; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of M. Frank and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, containing ½ acre more or less, on Jones street, part of land lot 53, adjoining Plant; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of Gilbert Gardner and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on 25 Pryor street, part of land lot 51, adjoining Ivy and Murphy; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of W H Hancock, trustee, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 303 Luckie street, part of land lot 79, adjoining Asher and Low; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of Mrs. W J Bobo and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Simpson and Spring streets, part of land lot 78, adjoining Smith and Pennick; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of F W Bidgood, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Pine and Venable streets, part of land lot 79, adjoining Smyth and Meriam; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of S D Harris, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 228 Spencer street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Ransom and Phillips; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th 1879, as the property of Mrs Marthy Smith, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, containing 5 acres, more or less, on Georgia railroad and Factory street, part of land lot 45, adjoining Grant and Rawson; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of George A Trenholm & Son, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on 164 Collins street, adjoining Sheridan and Hunnerkoepf; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of G W Sheridan, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 1-20 acre more or less on Forsyth and Church streets, part of land lot 79, adjoining Boyd & Bro; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Jasper N. Smith, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on 138 Railroad street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Austell and Chandler; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of R. C. Shumate, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 83x100 feet more or less, on 59 Jones avenue and Bush street, part of land lot 82, adjoining McArthur and Taliaferro; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of J. C. Baird, and purchased by the city.

City lot, in 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on 24 Ellis street, part of land lot 51, adjoining Gordon and Sage; sold for city tax, 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of W F Daniel and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing 150x100 feet, more or less, on 43-51 Hunter street, part of land lot 77, adjoining Albright and Inman; sold for city taxes, 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of D. C. O'Keefe's estate, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on 106 Tatnall and Markham streets, part of land lot 84, adjoining Jones; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Wm Lee, colored, estate, and purchased by the city

City lot in the 2d ward, containing 10 acres more or less, on Humphries street, part of land lot 85, adjoining city limits and brewery; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of M. Kreis, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Gray street, part of land lot 82, adjoining Farrington & Williams; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Dave Klunebrew, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Magazine street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Loyd & Whitfield; sold for city tax 1879, December 3, 1879; as the property, of Wm. Johnson, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 3-16 acre more or less, on Fort street, part of land lot 48, adjoining Tanner and Lee; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Richard Jackson, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on alley and Emma streets, part of land lot 82, adjoining McGriff and Powell; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of John T Hunter, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Railroad street, part of land lot 77, adjoining Smith and Hall; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of J M Hambrick, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Larkin street, part of land lot 108, adjoining Prophett and Defoor; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Mrs M Howard, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 1¾ acres more or less, on Randolph street, part of land lot 18, adjoining Stewart and Rice; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of I A Hopper, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 50x140 feet more or less, on Randolph street, part of land lot 48, adjoining Green and Terrill; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Ralph Hill, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on alley and Martin street, part of land lot 53, adjoining Plant; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of J Herrington, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on 163 Fair street, part of land lot 84, adjoining Wynn and Alexander; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Mrs A F Heard and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Davis street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Carbine and Malone; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of S L Harris and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Jackson street, part of land lot 47, adjoining Mitchell; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Gamaway Martin and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward [illegible] ... ing Williams and Stallings; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Susan Norris, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 66 Houston and Collins street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Orme and Yarbrough; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Thomas Newnan and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Pine, McAfee and Venable street, part of land lot 79, adjoining ——; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of William Parker and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on 167 Simpson street, part of land lot 78, adjoining Bidgood and Gramling; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of C R Pennick and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 2⅜ acres, more or less, on Blackmon and Dorsey streets, adjoining Heyden & Dunning, part of land lot 46; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of W R Phillips, Sr, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Venable and Pine streets, part of land lot 79, adjoining Whatley and Thomas; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of W. H. Reddin, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Ira and Glenn streets, part of land lot 85, adjoining Broomhead and Alexander; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of J. R. Reynolds, and purchased by the city.

City lot in 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on alley, part of land lot 47, adjoining Venable; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of John Robinson estate, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 50x125 feet, more or less, on 163 Walton street, part of land lot 78, adjoining Kontz and Harrison; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of M. T. Simmons, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 63x180 feet, more or less, on Jones avenue and Gray street, part of land lot 82, adjoining Talliaferro; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of E. D. Sharkey, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 100x91 feet, more or less, on Spring and James streets, part of land lot 78, adjoining Dent; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of A J Smith, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 238 Hunter street, part of land lot 84, adjoining Craig and Parsons; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Mrs. Jane Wheeler, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less on 266 Fair street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Tolbert and Wing; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Mrs C Wood and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Magazine street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Clark and Kuhn; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of B Z Dutton and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less on Butler street, part of land lot 51, adjoining Stanford and Harrison; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Zeb W Cargile, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing 2 lots, more or less, on Windsor and Hood streets, part of land lot 85, adjoining Church and Clarke; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of J. B. Allen, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on an alley, part of land lot 47, adjoining Venable; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of A Anderson, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 155x150 feet, more or less, on Forest avenue, part of land lot 51, adjoining Camp and Hancock; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Mrs. E. T. McConnell, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on 12 Rawson street, part of land lot 76, adjoining Rockenbaugh; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Miss I. A. Rockenbaugh, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Jones street, part of land lot 77, adjoining Hoyle & M and Harper; sold for city taxes for 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Mrs E S Bomar, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on 40 Richmond street, part of land lot 53, adjoining Franklin and Lane; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Green Bullard, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on 66 Peachtree and Mills streets, part of land lot 78, adjoining Fryor; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Wm T Buzbee, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 50x135 feet, more or less, on Victoria and Johnson streets, part of land lot 82, adjoining Fitch, Dean and Craig; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of M A Bell, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 40x350 feet, more or less, on Houston street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Elswald and Moore; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of W L Ellis, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Rhodes street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Hoyt and Irby; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Mrs Mary A Fry, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing [illegible] acre, more or less, on Edward, Johnson and Chattahoochee streets, part of land lot 82, adjoining Williams; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Miss Vic Wilson, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 57x150 feet more or less, on 61 Yonge street, part of land lot 45, adjoining Krogg and Tanner; sold for city taxes 1879, as the property of Mrs. Sam Sheat, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 3-16 acre more or less, on 299 Fort street, part of land lot 46, adjoining Chapel and Elswald; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Wm Thomas, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing 2⅛ acres more or less, on Holland street, part of land lot 85, adjoining ——; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Mrs L H Wilbur, and purchased by the city.

L. C. JONES, Chairman;
W. H. PATTERSON,
T. J. BOYD,
Tax Committee.
dec7 d1aw-4w

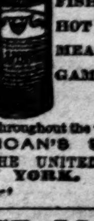
Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,
No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address
nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK.
570 may26—d1awly e.c

A PERFECT LIGHT!
PERFECTLY SAFE!
RED C OIL!
The Best in the World for Family Use
THE RED C OIL IS PURE, ODORLESS AND Beautiful and Unparalleled in Burning Qualities, and is the finest Illuminating Oil made from Petroleum. It is manufactured especially for the best class of family trade, and will be furnished in improved patent cans or barrels at as low a price as the cost of making a superior article will admit.
It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp.
It will not smoke, nor crust the wick.
It will not give an offensive odor and will burn freely while there is any Oil left in the lamp.
Its fire-test being 150 degrees,
It is absolutely safe and can be entrusted to the use of any member of the household.
JOHN T. HAGAN, Wholesale Agent,
To whom send for Circular and Price.
dec7—d1m

For Sale.
ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY next, between the legal hours of sale, I will sell to the highest bidder ... [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE keeper by a respectable white lady. Address P. N., Constitution office. dec18—d1t

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS within five minutes' walk of P. O. In private family preferred. References given. Address C., P. O. dec18—d1w

WANTED—A SOBER, RELIABLE PRINTER with sufficient capacity to do anything connected with the mechanical department of a country newspaper. To such a man I will pay good living wages for the year. Address, at once, J. M. Brown, Publisher Vidette, Monroe, Ga. dec18—d1w

WANTED—A MAN WITH TWENTY YEARS experience in running grist and saw mills, both steam and water, wants a position. Good reference can be furnished. Address F. T. Williams, White Plains, Green county, Ga. dec17—2t

WANTED—TO RENT TWO ROOMS WITHOUT board. Address S., Constitution office. dec17—d2t

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate Agent, No. 50 Marietta street.
122 nov7—d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE AND CONveniently located dwelling of eight rooms, situate No. 180 S. Forsyth street. W. P. Pattillo. dec8—dtf

FOR RENT—THE CANNON HOUSE, OVER 14, 16, 18 and 20 Marietta street, containing 22 rooms; location excellent for transient and regular boarders; also storeroom No. 18. Apply to T. G. Healy or Geo. W. Harrison, 27 and 29 Broad street. dec9 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. M. M.—MERCHANTS MAKE money by calling at 22 North Broad street and supply yourselves with choice Roll Butter, which comes daily from the Blue Grass Country; S. W. Ga. Syrup just from my farm; Poultry, Game, Birds, Irish Potatoes, Onions, Malaga Grapes, and a general line of Produce and Groceries. Elant Johnson.
dec18—d1t

PLAINTIFFS IN EXECUTION MAY GET A prompt and energetic collector at 33 Broad street, over Cummings' Exchange. dec18—d1t sat

WE HAVE FACILITIES FOR STORING twenty car-loads Bagging and Ties, or similar goods. Parties desiring very low rate Storage would do well to confer with Hamilton & Hudson, No. 17 Broad street. dec18—d1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Property—Ten Dairy Cows, yielding 20 gallons per day; also, Mule, Wagon and Fixtures. Apply to James K. Polk, 42 Marietta street.
384 dec16—d4t top col

AUCTION SALES.

ONE AXE-HANDLE, SPOKE AND LAST Turning Machine, all complete, will be sold at auction, Monday, 20th, at 10 o'clock. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. dec18—d2t

A DESIRABLE LOT TOYS IN LOTS TO suit "the Trade," will be sold at auction, No. 21 Marietta street, Monday, 20th instant 9½ o'clock. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. dec18—d3t

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM STABLES 58 Wheat street, on the night of December 15, 1880, two sorrel horse Mules, sixteen hands high; one badly scarred on shoulder; well matched. A reward will be paid for their delivery at J. L. Maddox's Stable or to Ad. H. Elswald.
dec18—d1t

STRAYED—DECEMBER 15TH, FROM 129 Whitehall street, a white horse, about sixteen hands high, eleven years old, long hair, good condition, no marks. Return to Atlanta Milk Company, 129 Whitehall street and receive reward. dec1—d1t

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

Take Notice.

All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as below. IN ALL CASES the TICKETS themselves are sent, and NEVER circulars offering certificates, or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a SWINDLE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881—128th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write, clearly giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
000 dec14—d&wkvtiljan11 top col

27th
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
Commonwealth Distribution Co.
AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the city of Louisville, on
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1880

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1880.

This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

DECEMBER DRAWING.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building Louisville, Ky., or 307 and 309, Broadway, New York.
600 nov3—d4w tues thur sa &2w 1st&3d

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S O.N.T. SPOOL COTTON.

(WOUND ON WHITE SPOOLS.)

THIS SPOOL COTTON IS NOW UNIVERSALly admitted to be the Standard Sewing Thread of the World. It is the Strongest and Smoothest Thread made and contains an Elasticity which is invaluable to Machine Operators. It is finished perfectly soft and contains no artificial polish to injure the Thread. The Black and Colors are the most brilliant ever produced in Spool Cotton. It has taken the highest awards at all the Great World's Fairs since the first held in London in 1851, down to that held in Paris in 1878, where O. N. T. was awarded the GOLD MEDAL for Great Strength and General Excellence.

It has taken the Premium at every State Fair where it has been exhibited.

It has just been awarded the Medal of Progress over all competitors, at the Great Fair just closed in San Francisco, California. It has also just been awarded the SILVER MEDAL (being the highest and only premium given for Spool Cotton) at the ATLANTA FAIR, ending October 23d, 1880.

A full assortment of this Celebrated Thread can now be had at Wholesale and Retail at

JOHN KEELY'S,

And at Wholesale at
MOORE, MARSH & CO.,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
705 oct26—dtf 4thp

A CARD.

SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF MY WORK entitled
"A Treatise on the Law of Executors, Administrators and Guardians,"
I find several typographical errors in the same, they being mostly in the authorities cited from the Georgia Reports and a few others.
Parties who have purchased the book can be supplied with these corrections, by applying to ... F. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, who will furnish the same.
W. M. REESE.
Washington, Ga., December 15, 1880.
dec11—d1w &wky1t

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS!

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,

are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL

They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA.

It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind.

Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(3) s21—dly thur sat tues &wkyly nx rd ma

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing

nov16—dly tues thur sat &wkyly

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 dly Atlanta, Ga.

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 426 apr30—dly

MERCURY

HAS MADE MORE

CRIPPLES

THAN ALL WARS COMBINED.

BUT

IS UNIVERSALLY USED FOR BILIOUSNESS

H. H. P.

Being made from Roots and Herbs sound in four forest, Cures and

INVIGORATES

109 aug9—d6m

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

234 june15—d6m tues thur sat

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

ARE A SPECIFIC FOR EXHAUSTED VItality, Physical Debility, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical celebrities of the world. Prepared after the formula of the celebrated DR. RICORD, containing no phosphorus or cantharadies, but are purely a Vegetable, Sugar-Coated Pill.

PARIS, 185 Rue de la Rambeau.

I have been recommending DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE in my practice to hundreds of patients for Sexual Debility, and never heard of a single failure. DR. C. CHAVALIER.

Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, writes: "Dr. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE is organic, not a laboratory compound."

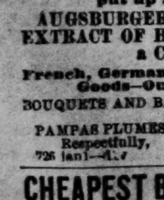
Dr. Raspail writes: "In debility of the sexual organs it never fails to cure."

Price—Box of fifty, $1.50; boxes of 100, $3. Sent by mail in sealed boxes on receipt of price.

CAUTION.

A spurious article is advertised as RICORD'S VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE, dose 15 pills per day, which pretends to be from Paris, are made here, and not from Dr. Ricord's formula.

For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.
nov19—d3m tues thur sat—n xd rmtr



SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,

PHOTOGRAPHIC Stock Depot —AND— CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.

63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.

AUGSBURGER LIVER MEDICINE.

EXTRACT OF BARK, a Cure for Intemperance.

French, German and English Fancy Goods—Our Importation.

BOUQUETS AND BASKETS of everlasting Flowers.

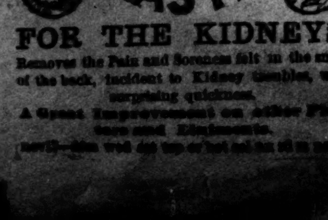
PAMPAS PLUMES.
Respectfully, THEO. SCHUMANN.
726 jan1—d1y

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD

175672 Magnificent Gift Books; Gorgeous Juvenile Books; Superb Bibles and Prayer Books almost given away. Grand Holiday Catalogue free.

LEGGAT BROS.,

3 BEEKMAN ST., OPP. POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK.
nov25—n4w thur sat [illegible]



FOR THE KIDNEYS.

Removes the Pain and Soreness felt in the small of the back, incident to Kidney troubles, with surprising quickness.

A Great Improvement on other Plasters and Liniments.

nov19—d&w wed sat [illegible]

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Carnesville, Goodwill, Cedartown, Griffin, Americus, Opelika, Elberton, LaGrange and other Places.

GRIFFIN, December 16.—Judge Bob Daniel's first case was one for carrying concealed weapons. The man was from Meriwether, and suffered to the tune of a $50 fine.——Weather very warm and disagreeable.——The first edition of Mr. C. T. Logan's new paper, "The Empire State," will appear Sunday. It promises to be a success.

FORT VALLEY, December 16.—Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. J. E. Pallin, of Fort Gaines, and Miss Leola Wiggins, of this place, the Rev. T. B. Russell officiating. The young couple have many friends, who wish them a long and prosperous life.——To-day is the election day to nominate county officers for Houston county.

GOODWILL, December 16.—Was burned to death on T. B. Harrison's place a litte negro child about eight years old of Henry Ruders, on the 13th of this month. It and another child were left in the house alone. Its clothing caught on fire. It ran out in a bunch of grass and was burned to death in a few minutes. The child died before anyone could get there.

CARNESVILLE, December 15.—On Monday night last some person entered the offices of the ordinary and clerk of the superior court of this county, and placing the records of the county in one of the fire places, set fire thereto and totally destroyed them. Franklin is one of the oldest counties in the state, and the destruction of the records will cause much inconvenience and loss.

CEDARTOWN, December 15.—Mr. W. D. Wright is extremely ill at his father's, four miles south of town. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.——Captain Prendugast, who was stricken with paralysis some three weeks ago, is improving.——The measels of a mild type are prevailing in our town.——The lady membership of the Methodist church are making preparations for a supper to be given at the high school building on next Thursday night.

SPARTA, December 13.—Mr. DeLainer Turner and wife, of Burke county, are visiting their old home in Sparta.——The Methodist Sunday-school determined yesterday to have a Christmas tree. Mr. Alf Brown was made chairman of a committee to arrange for the festivity. His well-known energy and taste will be equal to the occasion.——Mrs. Captain Mullally is visiting friends in Macon.——Hon. Seaborn Reese and wife have returned from Madison where they enjoyed a visit to their former home.

ELBERTON, December 16.—Our town authorities are again after the whisky sellers. One party was convicted in two cases yesterday and fined fifty dollars in each. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus and gave bond until he could apply for a certiorari.——Deputy U. S. Marshal D. T. Underwood was married here this morning to Miss Maggie Burcle, of Maryland. Miss Burcle has been teaching here for several years and has a host of friends in the town and county. Rev. John B. Morton performed the ceremony.

OPELIKA, December 17.—Married at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Richard T. Williams to Miss Maggie G. Fletcher, on the evening of the 17th inst.——It is rumored that Cecil Gabbett, the general superintendent of the W. railroad, will at an early day make his headquarters at Opelika. Opelikans congratulate the city upon this addition, and think should Mr. Gabbett become identified with the town the tyrannous exactions of the Western railroad may be relaxed.——The weather here is one continuous fall of rain. At the time of this writing the rain is falling in torrents. Small grain crops are short here, but little has been planted, owing to the continued rains.

LAGRANGE, December 17.—Rev. C. A. Stakely, was ordained last Sunday at the Baptist church. He will preach there next Sunday. This may be our last opportunity of hearing this gifted young preacher for some time, as he has been called to the church in Elberton and will leave here soon.——LaGrange is to have two Xmas trees, and from appearances they are to be the finest on record in this place.——The military fair will be held at the court house and last four days. The West Point guards are expected as the guests of the LaGrange Light Guards. Let everybody attend.——Mr. Earnest Cary and Miss Sallie Boykin were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father near Midway. Three bridal couples in LaGrange now.

GREENVILLE, S. C., December 16.—Married, last night, at the Baptist church, Mr. George Westmoreland and Miss Elvira Smith, daughter of Julius C. Smith, Rev. Charles Manley officiating. Six couple of attendants. A reception last evening at the house of Mr. Julius C. Smith and one this evening at the house of Dr. J. M. Westmoreland.——Eight gentlemen of Oaklaw township, in this county, were before U. S. Commissioner A. Blythe for violation of the election law yesterday, but the government failed to prove anything against the parties and they were discharged. Too many prosecutions are being made without any grounds for same.——Weather damp and warm.——Christmas trade with our merchants good.

AMERICUS, December 16.—Our municipal election came off yesterday. There was only one candidate in the field for each office, and, as a consequence, but little interest was manifested in the election. John B. Felder, one of the best mayors the city ever had, was re-elected to that office. Messrs. W. J. Harper, L. B. Bosworth, P. H. Williams and H. D. Watts were elected aldermen, and they, with J. J. Hudson and W. P. Burt, who hold over for a year, will constitute the city fathers for 1881. D. K. Brinson, our present efficient clerk and treasurer, was re-elected.——A building and loan association was organized here on Tuesday night with T. Wheatley, as president, W. J. Dibble, secretary and treasurer, and six of our best citizens as directors. In the language of the day, this institution fills "a long felt want."——Mr. G. F. Bledsoe, of Oglethorpe, and Miss Willie Murray, daughter of W. I. Murray, of this city, were married at the Baptist church to-day at half past one o'clock by the Rev. A. J. Harvey, of Oglethorpe. The happy couple left on the 3 p.m. train for their future home in Oglethorpe.——There is a lady in this county who has lost two husbands within the last three months. She married in a little over two months after the death of her first husband, and followed her second spouse to the grave about two weeks after he had led her to the altar. Both men were good citizens whose loss is felt and regretted in the community where they resided.——On last Sunday morning Mr. Allen S. Perry, of Schley county, and Mrs. Nettie Glover, of Sumter, were married at the residence of the latter by Dr. G. F. Cooper.

ALBANY, December 16.—A rumor was current on the streets yesterday and the day before that a murderous assault had been made last Saturday night on Mr. John P. Calloway, in his store at Leesburg, by a negro man, and that his life was saved by the prompt interference of another colored man. The rumor naturally attracted attention, as Mr. C's. personal safety in Lee county since his unfortunate affair with I. P. Tison some time back, which resulted in the death of the latter, has been a matter of some solicitude to his friends. We had written a brief account of the affair of last Saturday night, based upon the rumors as we had heard them, but thought best on reflection to wait for more direct intelligence. From Mr. Calloway himself, who was in town yesterday, we learn that no direct assault was made on him at all. A number of colored people were in the store, and among them a disorderly, and probably drunken negro, who, when put out for his violent conduct, was discovered to have a large drawn knife in his hand or on his person. This fact, coupled with a remark he was overheard to make shortly after, "that he would kill him yet," doubtless gave rise to the report as it reached Albany.——Three days racing under the management of the Albany Jockey club will commence at the fair grounds here on Wednesday, the 22d inst. A number of fine horses have already been entered.——The congregation of the Presyterian church listened to an excellent discourse last Tuesday night from the Rev. John W. Pratt, of Cincinnati.——The stock market is quite active just now, after a long season of depression. Cotton continues to come forward every day from the country, and the market strong and active. Receipts to date 21,508 bales.

What the Papers Say.

Buena Vista Argus.

Last Thursday several persons from Schley county were on their way to Geneva with cotton. Among them were Mr. J. W. Snipes and Benjamin Harvey. They stopped at noon to lunch and feed. After lunching and preparations had all been made for moving on, a negro driving Mr. Harvey's team had to smoke, of course, and lighted a match to light his pipe. Some one called to him, "don't set that cotton on fire," and by the time the last word was spoken the fire was running over the wagon. Every person present ran to the wagon and threw off cotton, fodder, corn and everything, and endeavored to extinguish the fire. After rolling the cotton in sand and pouring water on the bales for two and a half hours, they decided the cotton could safely be reloaded and carried to market. On reaching Geneva the cotton was unhooped and the scorched cotton removed and the sound cotton repacked.

Buena Vista Argus.

Last week we mentioned the burning of Mr. Joseph Crawford's barn and about three hundred and fifty bushels of corn. Cir[illegible] then and now, pointed to [illegible] licious and revengeful feelings. Now we have to chronicle the burning of Mr. Worthey's gin-house last Sunday about 2:30 o'clock p. m. The gin and appurtenances, three bales of cotton and the seed from about sixty-five bales—over 2,000 bushels—and the packing screw were all involved in the destruction. The loss is about $1,250—perhaps more. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to save eleven bales of cotton which had been left lying in the gin lot. We learn Mr. Worthy has no suspicions as to who did it, nor to what cause to trace it. We presume to suggest that when the truth shall have been learned, if it should ever be divulged, malice—petty malice for a frivolous cause—will be found to be at the bottom of it. We regret to think the spirit of secret vengeance, so called, is assuming such proportions in the county, but we had far better look the unwelcome fact squarely in the face, and resolve upon more vigilance as a people, and determine to crush it out for public good whenever proof can be had—regardless of cost or sacrifice.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 17, 1880.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ....par | Selling............¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	109@110	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s	112@114	Columbus City	82@ 85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@106
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	112@114	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	101@103		
Atlanta W'r 7s	108@110	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	72@ 74
Atlanta City 7s	108@110		
Atlanta City 8s	113@115	do. Class A small	72@ 74
Atlanta 10s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	94@ 96
Augusta City 7s	106@108	do. Class C 2 to 5	85@ 88
Sav. City 5s, new	86@ 88		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	113@115	South Wes R.R.	107@109
Central R. R.	107@109	Atlanta St. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	123@125		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 17—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened generally firm, but in early dealings speculation was somewhat irregular. At the first board a strong buying movement was developed, under the influence of which the entire list advanced steadily, the improvement ranging from ¼@2 per cent, St. Paul and Omaha, Texas and Pacific, the Granger shares, New York Central and Iron Mountain leading in the advance. Western Union, after declining ¾ per cent, rose 2¾ per cent. American Union fell off 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK, December 17 — Noon — Stocks active and strong. Money 6. Exchange—long $4.78¾; short $4.81¾. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 6@2. Exchange $4.78¾. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 101¼; four and a half per cents 111¾; four per cents 113¼. State Bonds inactive.

Stocks strong, closing at highest figures.

N. Y. Central	145⅜	Chicago & N. W.	125¾
Erie	47⅜	do. Preferred	14[illegible]
Lake Shore	127¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	44¾
Illinois Central	122⅜	do. Preferred	84⅞
N. C. & St. L.	78	Mem. & Char.	43
Lou. & Nash.	84⅞	Rock Island	135
Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	125	Western Union	*82¼

*Offered.

BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	73	Ala. Class B 5s	93
do. Class A small	74	do. Class C 2 to 5	88¼
Sub-treasury balances:			
Gold	$ 76 198,253	Currency	$ 3 984 576

LONDON, December 17. — noon — Consols—Money 98 11-16; account 98 15-16.

PARIS, December 17—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 85f. 12½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 17, 1880.

New York—The general cotton market during the past week has been fairly active and considerable fluctuations have taken place. In point of sales, however, the week has been comparatively a dull one, and transactions have generally fallen far below the average for some weeks back. At the opening of the market on Saturday futures were steady at quotations, but by the close the tone had shown noticeable improvement with prices tending upwards. On Monday the future months evinced no quotable change in prices, though towards the close the market yielded to a moderate decline. The opening Tuesday developed a materially better feeling, and throughout the day the market assumed a firm attitude. At the close a considerable advance had been accomplished setting the months 25@30 points ahead of the closing quotations of the day previous. This was decidedly the most active day this week. Wednesday the market remained steady all day, having dropped off some 10 points at the close. Thursday closed barely steady without much change. The spot market, however, advanced 1-16c, making middling 11 15-16c. Today the months opened steady but evidently under a weaker feeling, which culminated in losses of 10@12 points for the months. At the close to-day—the week's ending—the general futures market revealed a gain of 15@25 points over the quotations of a week ago, though the inclination of the market at present is to lower prices. Spots have ruled quiet and steady, and but little change has been effected beyond the advance of 1-16c. At the close to-day the demand was dull and sales moderate; middling 11 15-16c. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 238,679 bales, against 241,110 bales last week and against 216,447 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 161,531 bales; stock 924,140 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
December	11.91@11.93	December	11.84@11.86
January	12.08@12.09	January	11.98@11.99
February	12.29@12.30	February	12.16@12.17
March	12.45@12.46	March	12.34@12.35
April	12.57@12.58	April	12.48@12.49
May	12.69@12.70	May	12.60@12.61
June	12.79@12.81	June	12.71@12.72
July	12.88@12.90	July	12.79@12.81
August	12.94@12.95	August	12.86@12.88

Closed steady; sales 110,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed dull and easier. Spots—Uplands 6 13-6d; Orleans 6 15-16d; sales today 12,000 bales, of which 9,950 bales were American; receipts 17,400; American 14,400.

While we note less activity in the New York market this week in the way of sales the reverse can be said of the local cotton market, and business, both in spots and futures, have been very satisfactory. For futures Wednesday was decidedly the most active day this week, and the sales all told would probaby outnumber the transactions of any day this season. Throughout the entire week the exchange was visited by a large number of persons and at times much excitement was manifested. The spot market was subject to enough fluctuations to give life to trade, though, compared with the quotations of a week ago, no material change has occurred. There has been a constant steady demand for the better grades of cotton, and offerings have found ready buyers; but the common cottons have ruled dull at prices much below the relative difference in values. Latest reports concerning the general crop results place the figures in close proximity to last year's, though the difference in values this season, as compared with last, will result in a terrible loss to the cotton belt. To-day cotton closed weak with quotations marked down. Our receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 5,883 bales, against 5,365 bales last week and against 4,649 bales for the corresponding week last year. Our receipts to-day amount to 1,154 bales, of which 476 bales were received from wagons. At the close cotton was offering at the following figures: Good middling 11½c; middling 11⅛c; low middling 10⅝c; strict good ordinary 9⅝c; good ordinary 9c; storm and stains 7½@9c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	476
Air Line Railroad	292
Georgia Railroad	62
Central Railroad	114
Western and Atlantic Railroad	154
West Point Railroad	56
Total	1,154
Receipts previously	93,667
Total	94,821
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	96,603
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	240
Shipments previously	77,119
By local consumption previously	671
Total	78,030
Stock on hand	18,573

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts to-day	1,154
Same day last year	869
Showing an increase of	285
Receipts since September 1, 1880	94,821
Same time in 1879	80,084
Showing an increase of	14,737
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1	78,030
Same time last year	67,994
Showing an increase of	10,036

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—noon — Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 13-16; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 12,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 17,400; American 14,400; futures uplands low middling clause December delivery 6¾; December and January delivery 6¾; January and February delivery 6 13-16@6 25-32; February and March delivery 6 27-32@6 13-16; March and April delivery 6⅞@6 27-32; April and May delivery 6 29-32@6⅞; May and June delivery 6 15-16@6 29-32; futures opened weak.

Weekly—Sales 86,000 bales; American 66,000; speculation 5,700; export 7,200; actual export —; import 73,000; American 58,000; stock 426,000; American 321,000; afloat 340,000; American 323,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—1:30 p. m.—Futures flat. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is firm and tending upwards.

LIVERPOOL, December 17—5:15 p.m.—Sales of American 9,850 bales; futures closed dull and easier.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Cotton dull but easier; middling uplands 12; middling Orleans 12¼; sales 284; net receipts 240 bales; gross 7,535.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,477; gross 46,945; exports to Great Britain 4,631; to France 864; to continent 5,758; sales 5,714; stock 182,887.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	238,679
Same time last year	216,447
Showing an increase	22,232
Total receipts from September 1	3,005,145
Same time last year	2,753,146
Showing an increase	251,999
Exports for the week	161,531
Same week last year	109,164
Showing an increase	[illegible]
Total exports to date	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]
Showing an increase	[illegible]
Stock at all United States ports	[illegible]
Showing an increase	109,628
Stock at interior towns	171,181
Same time last year	200,184
Showing a decrease	29,003
Stock at Liverpool	426,000
Same time last year	366 000
Showing an increase	60,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	323,000
Same time last year	244,000
Showing a decrease	21,000



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GALVESTON, December 17—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 5,042 bales; gross —; sales 940; stock 95,195.

Weekly—Net receipts 26,525; gross 26,714; sales 12,166; exports to Great Britain 12,621; to channel ports 970; coastwise 7,315.

NORFOLK, December 17.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 11 7-16; net receipts 4,051 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 59,565.

Weekly—Net receipts 31,365; gross —; sales 7,354, exports to Great Britain 1,312; coastwise 19,449.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 221 bales; gross 575; sales 460; stock 36,168.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,797; gross 5,770; sales 4,192; to spinners 2,577; exports to Great Britain 4,265; to continent 1,829; coastwise 1,713.

BOSTON, December 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,130 bales; gross 1,135; sales none; stock 2,388.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,118; gross 12,564; sales none; exports to Great Britain 2,561.

WILMINGTON, December 17. — Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10 15-16; good ordinary 10; net receipts 595 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 19,458.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,053; gross —; sales none; exports coastwise 3,787.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 169 bales; gross 1,432.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,753; gross 5,187; sales 4,868; to spinners 4,456; stock 9,261; exports to Great Britain 1,696.

SAVANNAH, December 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 6,397 bales; gross —; sales 3,000; stock 135,183.

Weekly — Net receipts 30,252; gross 30,361; sales 20,500; exports to Great Britain 5,200; to France 6,457; to continent 4,695; coastwise 2,085.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 12,626 bales; gross 13,916; sales 8,000; stock 270,401.

Weekly—Net receipts 74,204; gross 81,206; sales 55,000; exports to Great Britain 35,613; to France 12,674; to continent 16,950; coastwise 9,649.

MOBILE, December 17. — Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 2,584 bales; gross 2,591; sales 2,500; stock 46,445.

Weekly—Net receipts 21,066; gross 21,094; sales 14,700; exports coastwise 11,883.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅞; net receipts 2,197 bales; shipments 3,185; sales 1,350; stock 81,295.

Weekly—Net receipts 24,804; shipments 16,922; sales 19,350.

AUGUSTA, December 17.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 1,858 bales; shipments —; sales 1,657.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,279; shipments 5,692; sales 7,489; to spinners none; stock 2,848.

CHARLESTON, December 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 2,922 bales; gross —; sales 5,000; stock 104,464.

Weekly — Net receipts 23,310; gross —; sales 13,700; exports to Great Britain 11,771; to France 5,292; to continent 17,856; coastwise 6,460.

MONTGOMERY, December 17—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts of the week 7,442 bales; shipments 3,081; stock of 1880, 13,722; 1879, 16,554; sales 3,091.

MACON, December 17—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts of the week 2,057 bales; sales 1,712; stock 1880, 8,040; 1879, 6,499; shipments 1,260.

COLUMBUS, December 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts of the week 5,582 bales; shipments 33,639; sales 1,849; to spinners 208; stock 23,397.

NASHVILLE, December 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅞; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts of the week 3,262 bales; shipments 33,097; sales 3,409; to spinners 19; stock of 1880, 14,142; 1879, 12,762.

SELMA, December 17.—Cotton strong and in active demand; middling 11¼; receipts of the week 5,522 bales; shipments 4,673; stock 1880, 9,722; 1879, 16,873.

ROME, December 17—Cotton steady; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts of the week 6,113 bales; shipments 4,013; stock 17,157.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 17, 1880.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago to-day: Wheat—January opened 101⅛, closed 102; February opened 103, closed 103⅛. Clear Rib Sides — January opened 6.57½, closed 6 65; February opened 6 70, closed 6.75. Mess Pork—December opened and closed —; January opened $12.10, closed $13.15

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 16.—Flour—Weak but quotably unchanged; fancy $6.50; extra family $6.25; family $6.00; city mills are firmer and 25c per barrel above western prices. Wheat — Chicago—The months have been more steady this week, though the tendency has generally been downwards. To-day the market ruled higher, but the undertone is void of the necessary strength to cause any material change for better prices. The local wheat market is dull and weak, and sales are confined to a few transactions; we quote St. Louis No. 2 $1 27; No. 3 $1.24. Corn—Market quiet and easy; white 68c; car-lots 65@66; yellow, none offering. Oats—50c; small lots higher. Meal—68c. Grits—$4.25.

BALTIMORE, December 17—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@$4.25; extra $4.50@$5.25; family $5.50@$6.25; city mills $7.50; superfine $3.50@$4 25; extra $4.50@$5.25; family $6 50@$7.50; Rio brands $6.25@$6.50; Patapsco family $7.25. Wheat, southern a shade stronger; western higher and firmer; southern red $1.10@$1.18; amber $1.16@$1.23; No. 1 Maryland nominal; No. 2 western winter red, spot and December $1.17⅛; January $1.19⅛@$1.17⅛; February $1.22⅛@$1.22⅝; March $1.25. Corn, southern dull; western higher; closing firm; southern white 59@51; yellow 51. Oats dull and a shade better; western white 42@43½.

CHICAGO, December 17—Flour dull and nominal; winter wheat $5.00@$6.25; spring wheat double extra $4.75@$5.75; extra $4.25@$4.75. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.01@$1.02; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.01¼@$1.01⅛ cash; $1.02⅛@$1.02¼ January; $1.03⅛ February; in the afternoon active; $1.01⅛ February; $1.03¼@$1.03⅞ March. Corn moderately active and higher; 39 cash; 39¼ January; 39⅛ February; in the afternoon quiet; 39⅜@39⅝ February. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 31¼@31⅛ cash; 34⅝@35¾ May; closed quiet; 31⅛@31⅞ January.

NEW YORK, December 17—Flour, southern weak; common to fair extra $4.85@$5.35; good to choice extra $5.40@$6.62½. Wheat, spring and white quiet and firm and moderate export demand and fair speculative trading; red ¼@¾c low; ungraded $1.05@$1.25. Corn ¼@1c lower; the decline mainly on new; ungraded 56½@58¼. Oats ¼@¾c lower; No. 3 42¾@43. Hops dull; choice yearlings 16 @23.

ST. LOUIS, December 17—Flour firm; choice family $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.20@$5.45. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.01¼@$1.01⅝ cash; $1.02⅛@$1.02¾ January; $1.05⅞ February. Corn steady; 39⅞ cash; 40⅜ January. Oats dull and unsettled; 32@32⅛ cash; 36⅛ May.

CINCINNATI, December 17—Flour heavy; family $4.70@$5.00; fancy $5 25@$5.00. Wheat dull; No. 2 amber $1.0⅛. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 45. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 37.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17—Flour firm; superfine $3.75@$4 00; high grades $5.25@$6.25. Corn dull; yellow and mixed choice; white 58@60. Oats quiet at 48@49.

LOUISVILLE, December 17 — Flour quiet; choice to fancy $5.75. Wheat steady at $1.00@$1.02 Corn dull; No. 2 mixed new 47. Oats dull at 37⅞.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 17.—The general market is active. Coffee—Market steady at quotations: Rio quiet at 13½@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars — Prices are firmly sustained: standard A 10⅞; granulated 10⅞; cut loaf 11⅞; powdered 11⅞; white extra C 9⅞; N. O. sugars steady and firm; off white 9⅞@10c; yellow clarified 9@9⅞; seconds 8⅞@9; very little Demarara sugars on the market. Molasses — Black strap, hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup — New Orleans fair 45; prime 50; choice 55. Teas —Oolong 35@60; Japan 40 @$1.00: Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; mollasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7 Candy—Assorted stick 12½. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8 00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 bbls $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.25, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c: in boxes 6c. Rice—Quiet and lower; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6⅛.

NEW YORK, December 17—Coffee higher and in better inquiry; Rio 10⅞@14¾. Sugar quiet and weak: fair to good refining 7⅛@7⅜; prime 7⅛; refined firmer and in better demand; standard A 9⅝. Molasses, foreign dull; New Orleans more active; new crop 42@49. Rice steady; Carolina and Louisiana 5@7.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17—Coffee steady; Rio 11¾@14⅞. Sugar quiet; common to good common 5⅛@5⅞; prime to choice 6⅛@7. Molasses in good demand; centrifugal 23@38. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 4⅛@6⅞.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Coffee higher; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10¾@12¾. Sugar strong; A soft 9¾.

CINCINNATI, December 17—Sugar firm; hards 10¾@10⅞; New Orleans 6⅛@7⅛.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Clear Rib Sides—Western clear rib sides 7⅜c; [illegible] clear sides 8c. Mess Pork—Chic[illegible] steady; opened $13.10, advanced [illegible] $13.15. Bacon — steady; suga[illegible] @11c; breakfast bacon 10[illegible] prices fully maintained; [illegible] fined 9⅛c: kegs and [illegible]

BALTIMORE, [illegible] Mess [illegible] sides 7⅛; Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¼, clear ribs 8⅞; clear sides 9@9⅛. Sugar-cured hams, canvassed 9@10½.

NEW YORK, December 17—Pork unsettled and lower; $13@$13.25. Middles steady; long clear 7¾; short clear 7⅜; long and shortclear 7⅞. Lard strong and higher and more active at 8.85@8.90.

CHICAGO, December 16—Dressed hogs 5⅛@5 30; Pork active, firm and higher at $12.00. Lard active, firm and higher at 8.50. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 4.15; short ribs 6.70; short clear 7.

CINCINNATI, December 17—Pork dull and nominal at $13.06. Lard stronger at 8.40@8.42½ Bulk meats firmer, but not quotably higher; shoulders 4⅝; clear ribs 6⅞.

LOUISVILLE, December 17—Pork steady at $13.50. Lard firm; prime steam 8⅝. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4⅜; clear sides 7@7¼.

ST. LOUIS, December 17—Pork higher at $13.25. Lard higher at 8.40. Bulk meats firmer; clear rib 6.55@6.60. Bacon unchanged.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Steady, Indigo, best, 75@90c; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 35; opium, gum, $7.75@$8.00; quinine $2.75@$3.00; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.00; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.20@$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 65; boiled 70; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.59; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.60; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8 09; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, December 17. — The market is steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.07@$1.12.

CINCINNATI, December 17—Whisky in fair demand and firmer at $1.10.

BALTIMORE, December 17—Whisky quiet at $1.17.

LOUISVILLE, December 17—Whisky steady at $1.10.

CHICAGO, December 17—Whisky steady at $1.11.

ST. LOUIS, December 17—Whisky steady at $1.11

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, December 17.—While no change has been effected the strength of the market continues to increase, and the general condition of the markets east is such as to insure higher prices before a great while. All staple goods are very firm and in active demand; we quote:

Solid prints	6½
Fancy, new designs	5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	3½@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	5½
⅞ " "	6½
4-4 " sheeting "	7½
4-4 " drills "	8
¾ bleached	5½@ 6½
⅞ "	6½@ 9
4-4 "	7½@13
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9
8-oz. " "	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@ 9½
Cambrics	7
Ticks, mattress	7 @11
" Feather	13 @20
Yarns	$1.00

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 17.—The market for all kinds of produce is active with the exception perhaps of dressed poultry, which, owing to the damp, sultry weather, is dull. Eggs — Easier at 28@30c. Butter — Barely so firm to-day: choice 23@25c; medium 18@22c; common 15@18c. Poultry — The demand for dressed poultry depends altogether on the state of the weather. At present stocks are plentiful and inquiry moderate; chickens 8@10c: turkeys 11@12c; live fowls dull. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern $3.00@$3.25; demand good; Tennessee $2.50@$2.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches dull; peeled peaches 10@13½c: unpeeled 4½c: apples very quiet at 2½@3c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Firm and tending upwards; choice eastern $5.50; Tennessee $2.75@$3.00. Cabbage—3@4c: scarce and of good inquiry. Feathers — Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 40@45c: common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13½@15½c.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, December 17—Low grades are scarce and firm. The general market, however, is steady and comparatively quiet; very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@45c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 17. — Apples — Active and of upward tendency; we quote; choice eastern and western $3.59; strictly choice $4.00; medium $2.50@$3.00. Lemons—Of little inquiry. Oranges—$8.00; firm and in active request. Cocoanuts—5@5½. Pineapples—None. Bananas—Fair stock on market. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ½ box $3.25; new London $3.50; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$8.50 per bbl. California Pears—$5.00 per box. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4¼; North Carolina 5: Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 17— Nails firmer; other goods steady at former prices: Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains 40@60. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plow hoes 7c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00 Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Sweed iron 6c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 7c; cast steel 17c. Nails, $3.40 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder. rifle $6.15; blasting $3.15. Bar lead 8; shot $2.10.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Cattle—Choice Tennessee 3½@3¾c; stocks light; demand limited; medium 2¾@3c; common 2@2½c; Georgia cattle dull at prices ranging from 1½@2½c, owing to condition. Hogs—Plentiful and steady; packing $4.60@$4.65: butchers $4.25@$4.50. Sheep—Dull; Tennessee 2½@3c.

CINCINNATI, December 17—Hogs firm; common 3.90@$4.30; light $4 35@$4.50; packing $5.00@@$5.75; butchers 5 $.70@$5.80.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, December 17.—Sweet Potatoes 15@20 per peck; Onions 5c per quart; Cabbage 5@20c per head; Turnips 5@10c bunch; Tomatoes none; Green Peas none; Beans none; Cucumbers none; Squashes none; Radishes 5c. Eggs 20c per dozen. Spring chickens 20@25c; hens 30c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 25@30c.

LAW CARDS.

J. G. ZACHRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Law office of N. J. Hammond. nov24,1880—d9m

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EATONTON, GEORGIA. Collections will receive prompt attention. 610 oct23—d6m

H. H. CARLTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. oct17—d6m

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Centennial Building, No. 8½ Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 241 june13—d6m

HENRY JACKSON, J. H. LUMPKIN. Reporter of Supreme Court. JACKSON & LUMPKIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. 522 apr25—dly

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES. J. B. ESTES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—dly

TRIPOD & PINE, Sign, Fresco and House Painters, 21 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA..................GEORGIA. 543 mar29—dtf

DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS DENTAL SURGEONS. OFFICE: Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets. nov28—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Immense

SUCCESS

VICTOR



BABY FOOD.

Result of an Analysis by an Eminent Physician.

DR. DAMON, A. M., M. D., of Boston, says: I have examined your Sample of Food. It contains all the ingredients for improving imperfect digestion, and is a good substitute for mother's milk. It can only be beneficially used by invalids.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1880.

Messrs. Victor E. Madaer & Petrie:

Gentlemen—some weeks ago I procured three boxes of VICTOR BABY FOOD, which my wife pronounces the best food for infants she has ever used. We had previously used other things, which either did not agree with the baby or afforded no nourishment. The VICTOR BABY FOOD has met every requirement.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL STONE, 540 Second Avenue.

WHAT IS THE

BEST FOOD

FOR INFANTS?

The artificial feeding of infants has engaged the earnest attention of the medical profession for many years. Not only the health and happiness of the mother, but the welfare of the rising generation is involved in the solution of this question. Notwithstanding the tender care and untiring devotion of the parent, how many children die yearly, and how many more contract diseases which impair the functions of life, from want of proper sustenance, which she is so often unable to afford them. And how many good and noble women sink into premature decay through overtaxed efforts in the duties of motherhood, from want of proper guidance and support in the arduous task of rearing their offspring.

Here is the most humane mission which ever engaged the efforts of medical science.

Few mothers are altogether fitted, in this age of abnormal excitement, to give exclusive nourishment to their children, while many are totally incapacitated, from various causes, to administer healthy food from the fountain of nature, but only impair their own constitutions and sow the seeds of disease and suffering among their progeny by persisting in the effort to do so. Here science steps in to bring relief, and bestow its blessings on both mother and child, enabling mothers to raise a healthy and vigorous race of human beings.

The prevalent objections against the artificial feeding of infants have no valid foundation, either in reason or common sense, but are engendered only of prejudice and mistaken sentiment. Experience has proved, through a long period of time, and after the closest and most careful investigation, so incontestably the great benefits to be derived from proper artificial food, that no intelligent person is at liberty to doubt either its thorough efficacy or its propriety, or its triumphant success. A medical writer of great ability, who has been a close observer on this subject for many years, says: "I believe I could go into a family of ever so many children that I have never seen before, and, if there is but one child in the number who has been 'raised on the bottle,' I can instantly pick out that child. It will be, almost invariably, the healthiest and happiest of the number."—See Hall's Journal of Health, August, 1879.

The child, particularly in its earliest days, should be fed on suitable food; then the foundation of a good constitution is laid; whereas, insufficient food, or that of an inferior quality, inevitably engenders the germ of disease and suffering. It is readily admitted that where the mother is perfectly healthy, and the supply of milk abundant, no other food is necessary, at least until the child has attained the age of six to eight months, or until weaning time. But in how many instances is it the case that the infant becomes weak and debilitated without any apparent cause, when, if the truth were known, it is the insufficiency of the mother's milk, either in quantity or quality?

An eminent medical authority declares: "I do not believe that one-half of the children who are to-day receiving nourishment from the breast in the city are being properly or sufficiently nourished." What, then, is the remedy? Artificial food of some kind must be substituted, and

The Victor Baby Food

comes in like a providence to save the child, and by contributing to its relief gives health and comfort to the mother. This inimitable preparation, as previously stated, is the result of long study and careful observation by one of New York's most eminent practitioners. It approaches nearer to healthy breastmilk, which is the acknowledged standard of pure and perfect food—than anything that chemical science has yet devised. Analysis of its component parts gives all the elements of mother's milk, as a substitute for which it can always be relied on. The infant never tires of it; digestion is rendered easy; and the health and growth of the child are promoted.

The VICTOR BABY FOOD is sold by all Druggists and most Grocers everywhere. Trial size, 25 cents per box. Large size containing six times the quantity, $1.00. The VICTOR BABY FOOD thus being not only the best nutriment for infants ever offered, but likewise by far the cheapest.

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

For testimonials address
VICTOR E. MAUGER & PETRIE,
Nos. 104, 106, 108, 110 Reade st.,
New York, N. Y.

From a Well-known Druggist.

I have been selling the VICTOR BABY FOOD for some time past. Ladies to whom I sold it speak of it in the highest terms as a substitute for mother's milk. In my long experience as a druggist, I have never sold anything that gives such universal satisfaction.
HENRY DOUGLASS, JR.,
68 Wythe ave., Brooklyn, E. D.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1880.

Messrs. Mauger & Petrie:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of the VICTOR BABY FOOD, which I have been giving to my baby for the last five weeks. It is better than anything I have yet used after having tried various other things.
Respectfully,
MRS. REBECCA SOMERS,
64 Charles street, New York.

Take a Box Home for the Little Ones.

VICTOR



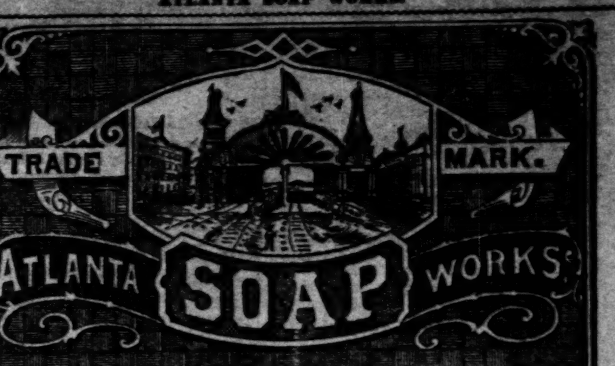
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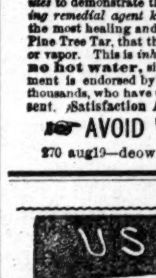
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Office of Dr. M. W. CASE, 933 Arch Street, Philad's, Pa.

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Is a Terrible Disease. Its fearful effects—corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odors, nasal deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is ever aggressive. Ordinary treatments are worse than useless. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop into quick consumption. The most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is



Dr. M. W. CASE'S CARBOLATE of TAR INHALANT

FOR CATARRH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis & Deafness.

It does not require ten minutes to demonstrate the value of Carbolate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known to science. Balsams and Cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar, that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is inhaled—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no hot water, simply inhaling or breathing it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands, who have used it with perfect satisfaction. FULL TREATMENT—Circulars, etc., Sent Free—sent. Satisfaction Always Guaranteed. Address, DR. M. W. CASE, 933 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE GREAT APPETIZER AND SURE CURE

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.

The most acceptable preparation in the known world. By adding to TOLU ROCK and RYE a little Lemon Juice, you have an excellent Appetizer and Tonic, for general family use. The immense and increasing sales and the numerous testimonials received daily are the best evidence of its virtues and popularity.

Put up in QUART size Bottle, giving MORE for the money than any article in the market.

CAUTION.— DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you common Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK and RYE, which is the only MEDICATED article made, the genuine having a Government Stamp on each bottle.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26th, 1880.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 Madison Street Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: This compound, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM OF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed in this article in pectoral complaints, while the whisky and syrup constitute an emulsion rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. Compounded according to the formula, it may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Other Persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers.

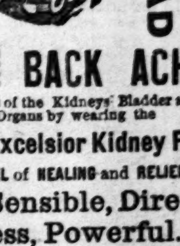
Yours Respectfully, (Signed) GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Sole Agents for Atlanta, who will supply the trade at manufacturers prices.

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CURE YOUR BACK ACHE

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF.

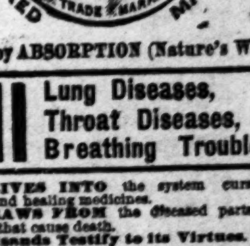
Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2.

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This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other. The "Only" Lung Pad Co. WILLIAMS BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

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Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's Way)

All Lung Diseases, Throat Diseases, Breathing Troubles.

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

YOU CAN be RELIEVED & CURED

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, $2.00, by

Send for Testimonials and our Book. "Three Millions a Year." Sent free. The "Only" Lung Pad Co. WILLIAMS BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

For Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE TERMS OF THE WILL of B. F. King, deceased, and by an agreement entered into by all the heirs of the said King, we will sell at public outcry, at the court-house in Canton, in the county of Cherokee, on the first Tuesday in January next, one undivided half of the following described lands, to-wit: Lots No. 15, 16 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 53, 56, 52—all in the 14th district and second section of said county; also, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22 and 54 in the 22d district and second section; also No. 25 and 102 in the 21st district and second section of said county. The same known as the Foster and King plantation, on the Etowah river, some six miles below Canton, being in all some twenty-seven or twenty-eight hundred acres, some two hundred acres, more or less, of which is river bottom. Terms of sale, one-half cash, balance twelve months, interest at eight per cent.
MARY A. KING, Executrix,
W. J. BOSTAN, Executor.
nov20—d1aw4w sat

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Create an Excitement and have an Excellent TRADE throughout the usually DULL months of JULY and AUGUST by running a Cheap Counter in your Store. Send for our Price Lists and

HINTS TO MERCHANTS.

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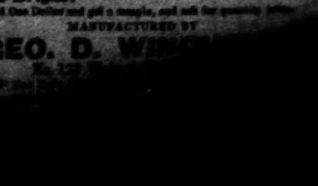
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE store house No. 13 Broad street, and is now receiving the largest and best selected stock of Window Glass ever offered in Atlanta. As I buy in large lots and direct from the manufacturers, I am able to sell to the trade at the lowest prices. Also a well selected stock of

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, ETC.

at prices that defy competition.
November 8, 1880. J. C. [illegible]
nov9—d3m

SELF-BASTING



BROILER.

Saves all the Gravy! Bastes While Broiling! Makes no Smoke! Keeps the Fire Bright!

Send One Dollar and get a sample, and ask for quantity prices.

MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. D. W[illegible]
No. 1[illegible]

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 13-16; in New York, 12c; in Atlanta, 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, northeast to southeast or southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain, rising temperature, with no decided change in pressure.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, December 17, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr't*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.82	61	82	....	Calm	.21	Lt. Rain
Augusta	29.91	57	100	S. E.	Light	.13	Lt. Rain
Corsicana	30.00	59	48	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.88	66	95	N.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Indianola	29.90	64	94	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	......	...	...	....	....	...	....
Mobile	29.91	61	94	S.	Gent	.00	Foggy
Montgom'ry	29.88	65	89	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.89	64	100	....	Calm	.00	Foggy
Pensacola	29.92	66	95	S.	Gent	.00	Foggy.
Savannah	29.86	60	88	S.	Gent	1.22	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 17, 1880

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER
6:31 a m	29.84	60	94	....	Calm	.33	Dense Fog.
10:31	29.87	62	94	....	Calm	....	Light Rain.
2 p. m.	29.80	59	94	N. E.	Gentle	....	Light Rain.
2.31	29.80	59	94	N. E.	Gentle	.24	Light Rain.
9 p. m.	29.81	60	82	....	Calm	...	Light Rain.
10:31 "	29.82	61	82	....	Calm	.21	Light Rain.

Mean daily bar	29.817	Maximum ther	65
Mean daily ther	59.7	Minimum ther	56
Mean daily humid	90.0	Total rainfall	78

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps. U. S. A.

HARTWELL, GA., Nov. 27, 1880.
Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
Fill indorsed order for Vases, Toilet Sets, Dolls and Christmas goods. We bought a bill of Vases, Toilet Sets, etc., in New York some time ago simply to find out difference in goods and prices, and we find that we get nicer goods for less money from you. Respectfully,
PAGE & MAXWELL.
829 jan26—dly un we rep

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

The Light-Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
000 mar13—dtf

BEWARE!
ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BULLDOZE.
We Caution all Parties interested in the sale of Stewart Sewing Machines to
DISREGARD
The constructive threats of the Singer Manufacturing Co., who are sending out copies of injunctions prohibiting the use of "Trade Mark" stands on the Stewart Machine, hoping, doubtless, to prevent the sale of the genuine Stewart Sewing Machine, a competition they are unable to cope with.
The Singer KNOW that no Stewart Machine was ever sold in the States of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida or East Tennessee that in any way conflicted with any patent they ever owned.
We will protect and defend any dealer in the Stewart against the Singer and all others claiming any infringement of their patent rights by the Stewart Sewing Machine sold by us; and further do hereby unqualifiedly pronounce said circulation of said injunction to be in our belief a miserable trick, intended to damage us, and totally unnecessary for the protection of the Singer Company's rights, which we have never invaded in a single instance.
NOTICE.—The Singer Company KNOW that every Stewart Machine in the above mentioned States passes through our hands, and we have for years challenged them to meet us in law or equity, and yet they do not attempt it.
THEY DARE NOT.
Hence their misleading circulars, which are intended only to damage us. We shall prosecute all parties who wilfully misrepresent us hereafter.
FRED BELL & CO.
4m july27—d12m pre lo

HOLIDAY
ANNOUNCEMENT!
Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Co., 34 Whitehall St., have completed their preparations for the approaching Holidays, and suggest that an early examination of their Stock will enable purchasers to secure the choicest selections and escape the crowds unavoidable later in the month.
On Monday, December 13th instant, and until Christmas, the Establishment will be kept open in the evening.
mar4 dly

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Fresh Fish and Oysters at Emery's.

—A matrimonial cyclone threatens this section.

—Several men are anxious to keep talley at the court house.

—The rolling mill is now running at its full capacity day and night.

—A Peachtree street swain has an unwavering affection for camp life.

—Uncle Remus by mail or at THE CONSTITUTION counter $1 50 per copy.

—The portrait of Uncle Daniel adorns many a wall around Atlanta.

—Dr. John W. Bell, of the Georgia railroad, was in the city yesterday.

—St. Paul's Sunday-school will have a Christmas festival on Tuesday night, December 28th.

—Lots of Oranges, Apples, Cocoanuts and Potatoes at Simons & Drummond's. dec16 4t

—Uncle Remus sold like hot cakes yesterday at THE CONSTITUTION counter. Come and buy one before they are all gone.

—Candidates for municipal offices to be filled next July, are rising to the surface at this early hour.

—Don't fail to attend the Pawnbrokers' auction sale of Jewelry, etc., this evening at 21 Marietta street.

—Our sister municipalities of Kirkwood and Decatur, are wrestling with candidates for city offices soon to be filled.

—The appropriation for streets in Atlanta is $18,000 per annum, and this to work 141 miles of streets—a little over $120 per mile.

—C. J. Barton, whose arrest was noticed in our issue of yesterday, has succeeded in giving bond. General Gartrell has been retained to defend him.

—Our three cars Apples have arrived. They are fine, sure. Also the car Potatoes. Send your orders at once and get something nice. Simons & Drummond. dec16 4t

—Ladies should bear in mind that the holidays are at hand and if they wish to save money in buying presents they should call and examine the Pawnbrokers' stock of elegant Jewelry now being sold by D. P. Ellis, 21 Marietta street.

—A great opportunity to get cheap money is presented by the Commonwealth Distribution Co., of Louisville, Ky., in the 27th popular drawing on the 31st inst. $112,400 in cash given away. Two dollars will procure a chance of getting any of the big prizes. dec18 d&w1t

—We return thanks for a box of fine smoking tobacco, "The Seal of North Carolina," manufactured of select pure leaf North Carolina tobacco. This tobacco received the highest award at the centennial, and is perfect. Try it.

—The Western Union telegraph company reduced its rates yesterday twenty-five to forty per cent to competing points. This will reduce the rates considerably, and be of service to our merchants and business men. We have no doubt but that the reduction will as largely increase the business of the company.

—The Central railroad deserves the thanks of the whole community for having made the beginning for a most excellent crossing from South to North Forsyth street, and so far as that road is concerned they have finished their part of the work effect[illegible] completely. Will not the West[illegible] railroad go to work now [illegible] The whole city [illegible] them.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DECEMBER 14.

Chief-Justice James Jackson, Associate Justices Martin J. Crawford and Alexander M. Speer —Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin Supreme Court Reporters.

Daley vs. Stoddard et al. Case, from Chatham. Husband and wife. Actions. Torts. Homicide.

Jackson, C. J.—For a widow to have a right of action for the homicide of her husband, his death must have been caused by some act or by the criminal negligence of the defendants. The allegations that the defendants erected and rented a building having a platform or bridge as its means of egress and ingress, that the tenants had no way of moving their furniture into the building except over such platform, that while in the employment and at the instance of the tenants the husband of the plaintiff was endeavoring to move an iron safe into the building, the platform gave way, and he was killed, and that this resulted from the improper and faulty construction of such platform by the landlords, (who were the defendants) are not sufficient. Such a declaration is demurrable.

Collier & Charlton, for plaintiff in error.
George A. Mercer, for defendants.

King vs. Dillon. Ejectment, from Glynn. Evidence. Judgments. Presumption. Partition. Homestead. Contracts. Verdict.

Jackson, C. J.—1. A judgment making the return of partitioners the judgment of the court cannot be attacked collaterally and excluded on the ground that the proceedings to obtain partition were not all properly recorded, or that the evidence showed that only one partitioner went upon the land.

2. The verdict in this case is contrary to law and the evidence.

3. Where an undivided interest in land was sold at sheriff's sale subject to the homestead right of the defendant in the fi. fa., the homestead could not be set apart until after partition was made, and then the homestead could be laid off out of the part allotted to the purchaser.

4. A contract being signed only by counsel for one side, and counsel for the other party being dead, we hardly think that it was competent to show, by the counsel who signed, the assent of deceased counsel and his adoption of the contract, and to admit the paper in evidence.

5. Where the undivided interest of a tenant in common was sold under a fi. fa. against him, subject to his right of homestead, he could not agree with the purchaser to include in his homestead the improvements on the place to the exclusion of his co-tenants, before partition.

Judgments reversed.
James U. Vincent; W. J. Williams, by Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiffs in error.
Goodyear, Harris & Kay, for defendant.

Madden vs. Blain. Complaint, from Glynn. New trial. Custom. Contracts Statute of limitations. Domestic relations.

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where accord and satisfaction was pleaded to an action of complaint, on the ground that the same subject-matter had been submitted to arbitration and passed upon, and the evidence was conflicting as to whether this account was included or not, that question was properly submitted to the jury; and we cannot say in this case that their finding was wrong.

2. To defend against an action for physician's services, on the ground of a custom among physicians not to charge each other, it must appear that that custom was of such universal practice as to justify the conclusion that it became, by implication, a part of the contract. The evidence in this case fails to prove such a custom.

3. Where mutual accounts have been running between the parties for a number of years, but there has been no accounting or liquidation of the indebtedness, or other like act by which a new point was established from which the statute could begin to run, none of the account would be barred by the statute of limitations until the last item of charge is barred.

4. The facts that a son-in-law was at the bed-side of his dying mother-in-law, rendering such services as he could; that he knew the physicians who were attending her, and said nothing, were not sufficient to render him liable for their services, there being no evidence that he employed or acquiesced in the employment of the physician who subsequently sued him therefor. Especially is this true where the estate left by the patient was amply sufficient to pay such charges.

Judgment affirmed on conditions.
Symmes & Atkinson; Ira E. Smith, for plaintiff in error.
Goodyear & Harris, for defendant.

Newsom vs. The Georgia Railroad. Case, from Greene. Evidence. Res gestae. New Trial.

Jackson, C. J.—1. In a suit against a railroad company for damages resulting from a fall from a buggy, caused by the frightening of the plaintiff's horse by the blowing of defendant's whistle, what the plaintiff said a short time after the injury was done, at a place some distance off to which he went, as to the malice of defendant's agent in blowing the whistle, was not admissible in his own behalf as part of the res gestæ.

2. What defendant's engineer said some time after the injury and at a different place, indicating the state of his feelings towards the person injured was not admissible against defendant.

3. No error was commited which could have injured the plaintiff, and the verdict was not contrary to law or the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.
M. W. Lewis & Sons; E. C. Kinnebrew, for plaintiff in error.
J. A. Billups; J. C. Reed; W. W. Lumpkin, for defendant.

DuBignon vs. Tufts (and vice versa.) Dispossessory warrant, from Glynn. Jurisdiction. Actions. Justices. Evidence.

Crawford, J.—1. A justice of the peace of one county may administer the oath and issue the warrant necessary to dispossess a tenant holding over in another county.

2. An affidavit to dispossess a tenant holding over cannot also serve the purpose of recovering personalty. But the inclusion of personal property therein may be regarded as surplusage, and does not vitiate the entire proceeding.

3. It is not competent to show by parol proof that a demurrer had been made on the same grounds as those urged at a subsequent trial, and overruled, and that those grounds were res adjudicata.

Judgment affirmed in both cases.
Ira E. Smith; Symmes & Atkinson, for DuBignon.
H. C. Cunningham; Goodyear & Harris, for Tufts.

Burdell vs. Blain. Ejectment, from Glynn. Title. Prescription. Evidence. Verdict. Practice in the Superior Court.

Crawford, J.—1. Title by prescription is a right which a possessor of land acquires by reason of his adverse possession during a period of time fixed by law, where it does not originate in fraud, and is under a claim of right.

(a.) Color of title is anything in writing which serves to define the extent and character of the claim to the land, with parties from whom it may come, and to whom it may be made. A paper of this character is admissible as color of title on which to base a prescription.

2. All verdicts must be founded on testimony. Where no testimony was introduced it was error to allow the defendant to take a verdict.

Judgment reversed.
Mabry & Crovatt, for plaintiff in error.
Goodyear, Harris & Kay, for defendant.

Stuckey vs. Carleton. Certiorari, from Wilkinson. Forcible Entry and Detainer. Verdict. Actions.

Crawford, J.—1. Where a plaintiff brought his action for forcible entry and detainer, and it appeared that he was in possession of only a small part of the land, that defendant bought the part in dispute and claimed title to it for several years, that the lines had been laid out and plaintiff had recognized his rights in the land, and that defendant used no other violence or force than causing rails to be split and fences erected, and refusing to desist therefrom, a verdict for the defendant was required by the evidence.

2. The summary remedy of forcible entry and detainer was never intended to test title or to prevent trespass; the only facts to be inquired of by the jury are the possession and the force; they are not to inquired into the merits of the title on either side.

Judgment affirmed.
J. W. Lindsey; O. Bower, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
F. Chambers, by brief, for defendant.

Hitch vs. Lambright, justice of the peace. Rule, from Glynn. Justice of the peace. Rule.

Speer, J.—1. If a note be placed in the hands of a justice for suit and collection, it would be error to dismiss the action merely because the plaintiff did not appear. With the note in his possession, he should proceed to trial and produce the same as evidence, subject to such defenses as defendant might present.

2. Where the magistrate erroneously dismisses the action for the non-appearance of the plaintiff, whether he would be liable to rule would depend upon the good faith with which he acted. He would not be subject to rule for an error in judgment, but only for malfeasance.

Judgment reversed.
S. W. Hitch, by Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiff in error.
Goodyear & Harris; Mabry & Crovatt; Symmes & Atkinson, for defendant.

Boseman vs. Cox et al. Ejectment, from Baldwin. Equity. Trust.

Speer, J.—1. If a deed be declared void for fraud, the grantee holds alone as a trustee for the grantor and his heirs. Therefore, equity will not interfere to make such decree at the instance of a purchaser from one holding under a voluntary conveyance from such grantor of subsequent date to that sought to be set aside.

2. Defendant's grantor, under the facts stated, has a clear remedy at law.

Judgment affirmed.
C. P. Crawford, for plaintiff in error.
Sandford & Furman, for defendants.

Taylor, executrix, et al. vs. Meador. Equity, from Fulton. Wills. Legacy.

Speer, J.—Where a testator bequeathed to his wife all of his estate until January 1st, 1880, at which time she was to distribute and pay to each child then living, or their heirs, $7,000, any previous payment being deducted, and directed that if any of the children should die without leaving any heirs, their share should be divided among the surviving children, it was clearly the intention of the testator to give to each of his children $7,000 contingent upon their living to January 1st, 1880, when such distribution and payment were to be made, that those who lived and received the legacies should have them absolutely, and that if any did not live to that time and left heirs (probably meaning children), those heirs were to take, but if no heir were left, then the surviving brother's and sister's were to take.

Judgment affirmed.
Hopkins & Glenn, for plaintiff's in error.
Henry Hillyer, for defendant.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL
Black Silks, Colored Silks, Elegant Black and Colored Brocade Satins and Silks. Brocade and Plain Black and Colored Velvets.
BEAUTIFUL
Hosiery for Ladies', Gents' and Children. New Lot Silk Handkerchiefs and Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Ties, Needle-work Ties.
Carpets and Lace Curtains!
Magnificent Stock Real and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
228 sept12—dly un cham boy & co

J. P. STEVENS & CO. RECEIVE SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF FRESH GOODS BY EVERY DAY'S EXPRESS. dec18—dtf

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, December 17, 1880.

Northern circuit......... 7 | Atlanta circuit.........26

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 12. Argument concluded.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Drake vs. Dawson. Distress warrant, from Hancock. Argued. James A. Harley, for plaintiff in error. J. T. Jordan, for defendant.

No. 2. Williams et al., executors, vs. Tolbert et al. Probate of will, from Madison. Argued. John Strickland; S. P. Thurmond; Pope Barrow, for plaintiff in error. J. B. Estes & Son, for defendant.

No. 4. McWhorter & Young vs. Sell. Complaint, from Oglethorpe. Argued. McWhorter Bros; W. G. Johnson, for plaintiff in error. Charles S. DuBose, for defendant.

No. 5. Gresham, for use. vs. Baugh. Complaint, from Hancock. J. T. Jordan, for plaintiff in error. C. W. DuBose, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Jordan, court adjourned until 9:30 a.m. to-morrow.

City Court.

JUDGE RICHARD H. CLARK, PRESIDING.

In the case of Kelly vs. The City of Atlanta, the jury failed to agree on a verdict and a mistrial was ordered.

The day was consumed yesterday in hearing evidence and argument in the case of Pugh vs. Crussell. At the hour of adjournment the argument had not been concluded.

Fulton Superior Court.

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER, PRESIDING.

The jury in the case of The State vs. James Donovan, charged with larceny from the person, after being out twenty hours were discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The case will be called on Monday next.

The jury was completed in the case of The State vs. John B. Walker, charged with forgery. The following constitute the jury: T. C. Murphy, W. L. Fain, W. S. Roberts, H. G. Mitchell, J. T. Peacock, W. E. Hoyle, Richard Dougherty, James W. Stallings, James Maxwell, Jr., C. M. Allen, E. T. Allen and Ezra Andrews.

Evidence was heard and argument commenced in the case. The argument will be concluded this morning. At the opening of the case, counsel for defense demurred the indictment, and after a two hours' discussion the demurrer was overruled.

The petition of Robert F. Maddox, James F. Alexander and Robert M. Farrow, for an incorporation of the Georgia Mutual relief association, (published elsewhere) was ordered filed and the petition and order published in THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

Commissioner's Court.

W. B. SMITH, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER PRESIDING.

Ben Barker, of Heard county, had a hearing on the charge of illicit retailing of tobacco and was discharged.

More State Convicts.

Mr. W. H. Turner, one of Captain Nelms's assistants, yesterday passed through the city en route to Canton, with the following convicts, who will aid in the construction of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad:

Thomas Anderson, from Chatham county, three years, attempt to murder.

Phillip Harris, from Chatham county, three years, simple larceny.

Jasper Moore, from Chatham county, three years, burglary.

Harry Morrell, from Chatham county, five years, obtaining goods by false writing.

Peter Williams, from Chatham county, three years—burglary. This is Williams's second term in the chain-gang, having served a like sentence for the same offense.

Frank Love, from Washington county, five years—burglary.

The entire number were negroes, and their convictions were had at a recent session of the Chatham superior court.

Weddings in Cuthbert.

Thursday night Cuthbert was the scene of an attractive wedding. Mr. Arthur Hood, jr., was joined in the holy bonds to Miss Leila Gunn in the presence of many friends. Cuthbert always does the most stylish and beautiful things, and this wedding was a special effort. The beauty and grace of the pleasant little city were out in full force.

Mr. Hood is a young lawyer of acknowledged ability and rare popularity. His bride was a belle in southwestern Georgia, and has been greatly admired.

Mr. and Mrs. Hood will arrive in Atlanta at one o'clock to-day from Macon, and will stop at the Kimball for a few days. We trust their stay in Atlanta will be pleasant.

Death of Tom Sheridan.

This morning at 10 o'clock will occur the funeral of Mr. Tom Sheridan, whose death was announced yesterday.

Mr. Sheridan was quite advanced in years and had for a long time been an engineer on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. He was well-known in Atlanta, and by a large circle of friends was held in very high esteem. His death was the end of a long series of afflictions which he met bravely. He died like a man and will be remembered long by many friends who deeply regret his death.

Cotton Mill for Sale.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. J. A. Kennedy, offering for sale the valuable cotton mill, flouring mill, with tenement houses, etc., all located on a fine stream, on a shoal of 240-horse power water supply in July, in Rockdale county, and only seven miles from Conyers, on the Georgia railroad. A good investment for capitalists.

A Postal Conviction.

By special dispatch to Captain John Frey, chief inspector of the Atlanta division, we learn that Isaac Carter, arrested at Charlotte, N. C., by Post-office Inspector Chamberlin, on December 19, 1879, for stealing letters by the wholesale from the mail cars, between Charlotte and Air-Line Junction, was, on yesterday, tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.

In Jail.

Bud Buzbee still lingers much to the surprise of his physicians, who will to-day, should he live through the night, attempt to save his life by supplying him with blood drawn from a healthy person, if one can be found who will agree to the operation.

J. R. Stewart, whose knife caused the ugly wound, was yesterday morning arrested and incarcerated in the Fulton county jail to await the result of the cut.

Sent to Jail.

Yesterday, Alf Rogers, a negro man, was before Judge Tanner for trial upon a warrant charging him with larceny from the person.

Mattie Clark was the prosecuting witness, and her testimony induced the judge to believe that Rogers had stolen one dollar and a half from her, and for the want of a hundred dollar bond he was sent to jail.

Rocking Houses.

Complaint is made that the houses of the citizens who reside near the corner of Rock and Rhodes streets are rocked every night by unknown parties.

MARK BERRY
FINE BOOTS & SHOES
LEATHER & FINDINGS.
PEACH 33 TREE ST,
ATLANTA, GA.
193 oct10—d3m 4thp

BIG STOCK, NEW STYLES, AND LOW PRICES, AT J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S.
dec18—dtf

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Nudie West, of Browning's district, has returned home.

—Moses M. Stevenson and Marian Duncan of Douglas county are in the city.

—Mrs. M. P. Camp leaves for Powder Springs to-day. She will be at a fashionable wedding before her return.

—General Young has returned from Savannah and Augusta. He is heartily enthusiastic over the prospect of a fine cavalry company in Atlanta.

—Captain W. B. Lowe has purchased from Major C. B. Howard the interest in the convict lease formerly owned by General John B. Gordon. The convicts, we are informed, will be carried to Augusta.

—Dr. Hoggins, the celebrated dentist, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Montgomery, to spend the holidays, after which time he will return to this city. He is the wonder of the world.

—We learn that Colonel J. J. Griffin, of this city, has been appointed temporary agent of the Air-Line railroad, at Greenville, South Carolina, vice D. A. Henning, resigned. He is faithful and true wherever he is placed.

—R. E. Mitchell, Gwinnett county's efficient and able representative, left town for his home yesterday. Mr. Mitchell has been too sick since the adjournment of the legislature to leave town, but we are glad to announce that he has about recovered.

All Going Blind.

We are informed by several citizens who reside in the eastern portion of the city that the cows in that section are all afflicted with a peculiar malady which ends in total blindness. Several unsuccessful efforts to ascertain the nature of the disease have been made and now the people go it blind on milk.

The cows in the neighborhood of Pace's ferry, in Buckhead and Case's districts, are dying of a new and strange disease. Several fine cows have been lost within the last few days and the people of that section of the county are greatly troubled on account of their inability to successfully combat the disease. One of the cows belonging to Mr. H. M. Newton died a few days ago and upon opening the stomach a number of worms an inch and a half long were found therein.

That Tool Thief.

Henry Stegall, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's paper, succeeded in making his escape from the officers night before last. Stegall was first arrested by Officers McCreary and Barnes upon a warrant charging him with larceny, and by them taken before Judge Rhea and given to a bailiff. Soon afterward he left the court room in order to make a bond, and whilst on the street succeeded in making his escape, but was recaptured near the rolling mill and brought back.

Again he went in search of bondsmen, and whilst the officers' eye was off him made a break for liberty and got it, and now Stegall is being hunted by the police.

Knights of Honor.

The following is a list of the officers elected last night for Gate City lodge, No. 346, Knights of Honor: J. S. Doyle, dictator; Steve R. Johnston, assistant dictator; W. B. Quinker, vice dictator; R. A. Varnadoe, reporter; J. H. Sterchi, financial reporter; Wm. E. Hanye, treasurer; J. M. Burkett, chaplain; Wm. E. Johnson, guardian; C. Starr, guide; Jim Woods, sentinel; H. W. Thomas, past dictator. C. Howell, Jr., was elected to the grand lodge which meets in Savannah next April, with H. W. Thomas as alternate. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and the order is meeting with that success which it so richly deserves.

Before Another Court.

Laura Perry, who was before Judge Rhea Wednesday last upon a warrant charging her with assault and battery, and whose release was recorded in this paper, was yesterday rearrested upon the same charge and taken before Judge Tanner for trial, who, upon learning that she had had one trial in which her innocence was clearly established, dismissed the case. The Hon. Ed. Angier again appeared for the defense.

More Stealing.

Thursday night a thief entered the house of J. R. Henman, 23 Bush street, and carried away an overcoat, a hat and a small amount of money. An entrance was effected through a window and no trace that would lead to the detection of the thief was left behind.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The stock market opened strong and in the early dealings prices advanced ¼ to 4 per cent, Chicago and Alton, B. and C., R. and N., and St. Paul and Omaha, leading in the upward movement. This was followed by a reaction of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. During the afternoon speculation again took an upward turn and under heavy purchases prices advanced steadily to the close of business, when the highest figures of the day were generally current. The advance in the general list as compared with yesterday's closing, the prices ranged from ⅛ to 9 per cent., latter in Chicago and Alton. Wabash and Pacific, Kansas and Texas, St. Paul and Omaha, Granger shares, B. C. R. and N., Texas Pacific, Iron Mountain and Western Union was largely traded on and closed at the best figures of the day. The transactions aggregated 469,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	107	Michigan Central	120⅜
Ga 7s mortg'e	111¼	St. Paul	114½
Ga do gold	115	Preferred	128⅜
Louisiana consols	54¼	Delaware & Lack	105¾
North Carolina	32¼	N. Jersey Central	80½
N Carolina new	20	Reading	51
Funding	12	Ohio & Miss	38⅛
Special tax	5	Mobile & Ohio	20½
Tennessee	48	Hannibal & St Joe	48⅛
Tennessee new	47¼	Union Pacific	107⅞
Virginia 6s	30	Houston & Texas	70
Virginia new	30	Pacific Mail	52¼
Consolidated	105	Adams Express	118
Deferred	*15	Wells & Fargo	111½
Panama	225	American	63
Fort Wayne	125	United States	52
Chicago & Alton	*152½	Consolidated coal	35
Harlem	200	Quicksilver	12
N. Y. Central	145¼	Preferred	[illegible]
Erie	47⅛	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	127⅛	do. Preferred	[illegible]
Illinois Central	120⅜	Memphis & Char'n	[illegible]
N., C. & St. L.	78	Rock Island	[illegible]
Louis'e & Nash	84½	Western Union	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W.	[illegible]	Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	[illegible]
do. Preferred	[illegible]		

*Offered.

CONTENT AT THE KIMBALL.

—A. Moses and wife, of Coweta, are guests of the Kimball.

—Peter W. Martin, of Greenville, Ga., is stopping at the Kimball.

—T. Hampton Vance, of South Carolina, was at the Kimball yesterday.

—Charles L. Baum, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is among the Kimball's guests.

—We notice at the Kimball, from Greenesboro, Miss Hallie B. Poullain, H. T. Lewis, J. B. Park, Jr., and William M. Weaver.

Southern Medical College.

We are informed that the faculty of the above institution, at the request of the students, have granted a vacation from the 20th instant to the 1st of January next, to give opportunity for refreshment and rest during the Christmas holidays. We learn that the class is unusually large and intelligent and that the institution is in a very flourishing and hopeful condition. We are reliably informed also that the faculty and trustees have conceived the plan of a Hospital in connection with the school and that the initiatory steps have already been taken for its speedy erection. This is certainly a good move, and will doubtless meet with the hearty approval and aid of the citizens generally and especially of the ladies, who are ever ready to co-operate in objects looking to the relief of suffering humanity.

New Year's Gifts.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000 in the Commonwealth Distribution Co. on 31st inst. Send $2 to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky., and get a ticket. dec18 d&w1t

—Prompt attention to business and low prices will win. This is the motto of Traynham, Geise & Ray, manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds.
220 oct10—d3m

Cloaks! Wonders! Read!
Cloaks Given Away at Half Price!
JOHN KEELY
HAS GOT THE INSIDE TRACK, AND MEANS TO KEEP IT.
Thousands of Cloaks!
Bought by private treaty from a party here who wanted to sell them! Never mind the details of the purchase! I HAVE THE GOODS AND MUST SELL THEM!!
I WILL SELL THEM!
If you call it "Selling" to give things away at
Positively Half Price!
150 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, full sizes $1.25 each, worth $3.
Who else can show them?
2,100 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 each, which I guarantee to be fully equal in quality to those being sold at double their respective prices in Atlanta.
THIS IS NOT A MERE DRAFT UPON THE IMAGINATION; IT IS A
STERLING FACT!
600 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7.50 and $8 each. Marvellously beautiful goods, and would be cheap at double the money.
"YOU WILL NEVER LOOK UPON THEIR LIKE AGAIN!"
800 Ladies' fine—extra fine Cloaks at $9, $10, $11, $12 and $12.50 each, goods which always have commanded from $20 to $25 each.
Nobody can say that I ever have fooled them in my advertisements! I am always able to produce PRECISELY what I advertise.
"DOLMANS!"
100 Ladies' Dolmans at $5, $6, $7.50 and $10 each, goods which never were made for double the money.
This is a great opportunity for ladies to supply themselves in this line.
150 beautiful Dolmans of the very choicest goods, Half Price! Half Price!
Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!
THIS IS THE
"BIGGEST THING"
IN THE WAY OF
BARGAINS"
[illegible] which has ever been laid before [illegible] of Georgia. Nobody [illegible] fail to get suited in [illegible]

Kendrick, Carter & Eckford
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS IN
Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels
—AND—
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,
NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS—PRIVATE PATTERNS.
OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
Contains everything NEW and ARTISTIC in LAMBREQUINS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES and WINDOW SHADES,
Floor Oil Cloths,
(all widths and prices), COCOA and NAPIER MATTINGS—for offices, hotels, etc.—all grades. WALL PAPER from the cheapest to the most elaborate Fresco designs. Ornamental Ceilings, Dado Panels, etc. OUR GOODS WARRANTED.
50 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., [nov31—d3m 4thp] KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.

A. & S. ROSENFELD
RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
We call particular attention to our large assortment of
OVERCOATS
CONSISTING OF BEAVER, FANCY, BLACK AND
REVERSIBLES.
Those that are in need of Clothing and Underwear, would do well to give us a trial before purchasing. 7?? oct1—d3m 4thp

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Hamilton & Hudson,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 17 Broad Street.
In succeeding Messrs. L. E. Hamilton & Co. we respectfully announce to the customers and friends of the old firm and the public generally, that we are well prepared and in good shape for business. With ample capital and ten years actual business experience, we trust by promptness and fair dealing, etc, to merit a liberal share of trade.
We have in stock and are receiving daily a large supply of Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.
Also, receiving daily from our numerous Tennessee consignors all kinds of light Produce. Will have an ample supply Dressed Chickens, Turkeys, Eggs, Butter, and a good variety Northern and Western Fruits. dec18—d3t 4thp

When you want Builder's Hardware, Paints, Oils, Putty and Glass send to Traynham, Geise & Ray, 68 Decatur street.
220 oct10—d3m

Huckins' SOUPS
TOMATO, MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, JULIENNE, PEA, MACARONI, BEEF, VERMIELLI SOUP AND BOUILLI, CHICKEN, MUTTON BROTH, CONSOMME, OKRA, MULLACATAWNEY, GREEN TURTLE, TARRAPIN. Also, Irish Stew. Haricot of Mutton, Stewed Calves' Head, Tomatoe Sauce, etc. In quart cans, rich, perfectly seasoned, and require only to be heated. Prepared by J. H. W. HUCKINS, who was for over 15 years chef-de-cuisine of the leading hotel of Boston. Leading grocers sell them. dec11—d1aw13w sat 4th p

SILVER-WARE.
For beauty of designs, perfect workmanship and low prices, call at A. F. Pickert's, 5 Whitehall St. dec15—dtf

When you want the worth of your money go to Traynham, Geise & Ray's, 68 Decatur street, and buy your doors, sash and blinds.
220 oct10—d3m

WURZBURG'S BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.
THE LARGEST LINE OF
Holiday Goods
in the city. All of which are marked at our well-known
LOW PRICES.
The selection of
ALBUMS
—AT—
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
Embraces over 40 different styles and sizes.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS from 40c UP.
At Wurzburg's Bazar
You will find a large variety of
Autograph Albums, Scrap Books. Music Rolls, etc.
IF YOU GO TO
Wurzburg's Bazar
You can get furnished and unfurnished
Work Boxes
AND BEAUTIFUL
TOILET SETS!
At LOWER PRICES than ELSEWHERE.
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
—AT THE—
BAZAR
Handsome Wax Dolls at 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85 cents and $1.00.
Handsome Wax Dolls with moving eyes, 35, 45, 65, 75 cents and up.
The only complete assortment of
JAPANESE GOODS
In the city can be found at
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
INCLUDING
Brackets, Card Receivers, Hat and Brush Racks, Cabinets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Trays, Match Safes, Etc.
A Real Japanese Bread Tray at 25 cts.
We sell fine Paper Machie Lacquer at as low prices as others ask for the inferior wooden ware.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
Frame Manufactory
We have in stock a beautiful line of
SILK VELVET FRAMES
In Card and Cabinet Sizes. Card Size at 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents and upwards. Cabinet size at 50, 75 and 75 cents and upwards. Also, Novelties in Easels and Standing Frames. All our own designs and manufacture. WE MAKE TO ORDER EVERY STYLE AND SIZE
Picture Frames.
Also, Frames for Wreaths, Shell and Wax Work in Engraved Ebony, Walnut, Gilt, etc. As we manufacture all our Frames, we can sell you a Single Frame at Wholesale Price.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
New Goods and Big Bargains in
MILLINERY!
Hats, Ribbons, Satins, Plushes, Hosiery, Corsets, Laces, Fringes and Passementeries, Cord and Tassels, etc.
THE BIGGEST JOB IN
FINE CREPE LISSE ROUCHING
EVER OFFERED.
A 100 pieces fine Crepe Lisse Rouching as low as Tarletan is sold elsewhere. Also, 200 gross Ruffles at 10 cents a dozen, worth 25 cents.
REMEMBER THE PLACE
For Fine Goods and Popular Prices
—IS—
THE BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.

THE SILVER PALACE,
A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall St.
Is the place to go where to find the newest and latest designs in Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
DIAMONDS
At very Low Prices. A. F. PICKERT.
dec5-d&w4thp

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A VICTIM OF EARLY IMPRUDENCE, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address [illegible]

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings brackets, Balusters, Stair Rails, Newels and Mantels at Traynham, Geise & Ray's
220 oct10—d3m

A GRAND CHANCE
FOR A
Genuine Bargain
JOHN RYAN
Will offer, beginning this morning, the most wonderful bargains ever offered in the Southern States in
Cloaks, Dolmans, Walking Jackets, Circulars,
And Ready-made
COSTUMES.
This is no empty boasting or put up advertisement to deceive the unwary, and if you do not see exactly the bargains advertised, NEVER AGAIN BELIEVE MY ADVERTISEMENT.
65 beautiful Beaver Cloaks at $3, worth $5.50.
85 splendid Beaver Cloaks at $3.50, worth $6.
125 Elegantly Trimmed Cloaks at $5, worth $9.50.
87 Ladies' Cloaks "all-wool" Beaver at $7.50, that will equal any Cloak sold elsewhere at $12.
My $10 Cloaks are simply marvelous.
My $12.50 Cloaks can't be equaled in Georgia under $22.50.
MAGNIFICENT DOLMANS at $6, $7 and $8.
A large lot of Misses' and Children's Cloaks reduced to half price.
GRAND CLEARING SALE OF
Ladies' Suits!
Worsted Suits ready-made at $6.50.
Worsted Suits at $7.50, reduced from $12.
Cashmere and Silk Suits all reduced.
Call early and secure a bargain.
MERCHANTS would do well to examine this stock, as they certainly can save money over any manufacturer in the United States, at
JOHN RYAN'S
WHITEHALL STREET.

MERCER'S
Reading Room,
SAMPLE ROOM,
Chess Room,
BILLIARD PARLORS,
—AND—
TEN PIN ALLEYS.
ALL FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Mineral Waters
ON DRAUGHT.
One Hundred Casks Genuine
IRISH PORTER
JUST ARRIVED
Everything Strictly First-class
—AT—
The Reading Room,
Nos. 20 and 22 Marietta Street.
218 oct31—d3m

Just Received
—FROM—
Sheriff's Sale!
100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.
50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.
The Biggest Bargains
IN ATLANTA AT
Cohen & Selig's.

WATCHES,
In Gold, Silver and Nickel Cases, all warranted and prices the lowest in the city at A. F. Pickert's, 5 Whitehall street. dec15—dtf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

Grier's Almanac
FOR 1881,
For the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Louisiana.
This ALMANAC contains the Court Calendar for the several States and much valuable information, and is the only Reliable Calculation for the Cotton States. We have a Copy for the head of every family
Free of Charge
Please call on your nearest Druggist, or send a one cent postage stamp and we will mail it to you.
Lamar, Rankin & Lamar
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
ONION SETS
We have a supply of very fine Sets and will have a full supply of
BUIST'S
CELEBRATED
Garden Seeds
WHICH WE WILL SELL AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Dealers should send in their orders early.
Every Paper will be Fresh from BUIST THIS SEASON.
ENQUIRIES FROM
CLOSE CASH
BUYERS
For Prices on everything in our line especially solicited. We handle nothing that we cannot offer at
Rock Bottom Prices!
One car-load St. Louis "Red Seal" White Lead.
25 bbls. best Linseed Oil.
500 boxes Window Glass.
Lubricating, Lard and other Oils—50 barrels.
Varnishes, Colors, etc., a
Mammoth Stock.
ALL THE LEADING
Patent Medicines
WE OFFER AT
Bottom Figures
200 cases Tolu, Rock and Rye.
5 gross Hop Bitters.
50 gross Tutt's Pills.
10 gross Warner's Safe Remedies.
5 gross Day's Kidney Pads, Holman's, Flagg's and the other leading Pads of the day.
In fact space is not sufficient for us to enumerate our stock.
ALL THE LEADING
Cough Remedies,
COD LIVER OILS, both plain and Emulsion,
LINIMENTS and ALL OTHER REMEDIES IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.
300 kegs Soda,
300 gross Matches,
200 cases Ball Potash.
NOTIONS
—AND—
Druggists' Sundries!
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine our prices and stock before sending their orders elsewhere.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK SOUTH AND MEET COMPETITION FROM ANY DIRECTION.
Lamar, Rankin & Lamar

DIAMONDS.
A fine assortment at astonishingly low prices at A. F. Pickert's, 5 Whitehall street.